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DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Temp. 24-28 (68-82). Tomorrow: Fair. 19-27 (66-81). Wednesday: Fair. 19-27 (66-81). Thursday: Fair. 19-27 (66-81). Friday: Fair. 19-27 (66-81). Saturday: Fair. 19-27 (66-81). Sunday: Fair. 19-27 (66-81). NEW YORK: Temp. 23-30 (73-86). Yesterday: Sunny. 23-30 (73-86). Tomorrow: Sunny. 23-30 (73-86). Wednesday: Sunny. 23-30 (73-86). Thursday: Sunny. 23-30 (73-86). Friday: Sunny. 23-30 (73-86). Saturday: Sunny. 23-30 (73-86). Sunday: Sunny. 23-30 (73-86).

28,430

Spinoza Discusses Independence for Colonies in Africa

By Marvin Howe

LISBON, June 11 (AP) — Provisional President Antonio de Spinoza today rejected immediate independence for Portugal's colonies, but recognized that the right to independence was implicit in the principle of self-determination. He stated, however, on the occasion of his first major policy statement on the colonial question since April 25 military coup, Gen. Spinoza declared that the focal point of his program was self-determination. He stated, however, on the occasion of his first major policy statement on the colonial question since April 25 military coup, Gen. Spinoza declared that the focal point of his program was self-determination. He stated, however, on the occasion of his first major policy statement on the colonial question since April 25 military coup, Gen. Spinoza declared that the focal point of his program was self-determination.



Antonio de Spinoza

France Eases Stand in EEC Toward U.S.

By David Newirth

ROME, June 11 (AP) — An agreement among the common market's nine foreign ministers to consult with the United States during the European Community and the U.S. talks, according to French news, opened up a new chapter in EEC-U.S. relations.

This view was reinforced today by a new French Foreign Minister, Jean Sauvagnargues, who said that he could not see what the difficulties were between the EEC and the United States.

Such problems as there were, he said, were purely artificial. He was taken as a damning comment on the attitude toward the United States of his predecessor, Michel Jobert, who was widely criticized for the community should not on its own initiative in foreign policy and inform Washington of decisions.

U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that the United States had reservations about some aspects of the EEC's decision to start a dialogue with Arab countries, but he welcomed what he called "a change in the attitude" on the issue.

Meets With Genscher
Mr. Kissinger made his comments after a meeting with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in the Alpine resort of Bad Ischl, Austria, where he had accompanied President Nixon for two-night stay.

We have no reservations on [EEC] offer of technical and military cooperation," Mr. Kissinger said. "We do have some reservations about the prospect of Arab foreign ministers meeting with nine European foreign ministers without a very clear sense of what's on the agenda, and have made no secret of this. It's up to our friends to make decisions."

Mr. Sauvagnargues said today: consultation is a normal process. Indeed, nothing could be more natural than for each other to tell each other what their intentions are. This is a radical departure from the usual attitudes and was warmly welcomed by the other EEC members.

Mr. Sauvagnargues insisted that consultation was a matter of mutual trust between friendly nations and, therefore, it imposed obligations on the United States. He said he had no doubt that the United States understood this.

He added that the French sincerely believed that the French mission was to improve cooperation within the community, to improve EEC relations with the United States.



Henry Kissinger appears pensive during news conference.

Warns on German Attitude

Jobert Launches Movement To Dampen U.S. Leadership

PARIS, June 11 (UPI) — Former Foreign Minister Michel Jobert today announced that he was launching a political movement that would include among its aims dampening of the U.S. leadership of the Western world.

Mr. Jobert said that he was moved to enter politics because "the situation (for France) is not cause for rejoicing."

"The international economic and monetary situation is sufficiently difficult to add to the preoccupations of France," Mr. Jobert said at a news conference.

"The declarations of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany are not encouraging either for French foreign policy. He estimates that in all fields the United States must become the leader, on condition that this isn't done in too loud a voice. This year will be a very delicate year."

"France is in danger," the former foreign minister said. "I can see France already in danger of quickly becoming a founding nation."

"I wish to sketch a new center-left political movement, and if my appeal responds to a need, I will form an organization committee," Mr. Jobert said.

Mr. Jobert, 52, was foreign minister for a year under the late President Georges Pompidou. A career civil servant, married to an American woman, Mr. Jobert built a reputation as a supporter of French "independence" opposing U.S. "hegemony" over Europe.

He often clashed with U.S. policy and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on such issues as national agreements with Arab oil-producing countries, a coordinated world energy policy and the price, in European self-esteem, for the U.S. military presence in Europe.

However, after leaving his ministerial post last month, the former foreign minister declared that he had not been anti-American or anti-German, but only pro-French.

"President Pompidou considered that we had to hold tight on certain specific problems. That is what I have done," he said.

He added: "No more, more than I would have liked our relations with the Americans to be the best and our relations with West Germany to be such as to enable progress in the construction of Europe. But when France's attitude was misrepresented abroad, then I emphatically said, 'No.'"



Michel Jobert

At a press conference last Thursday, when Mr. Kissinger expected to be asked questions only about his Mideast diplomacy, he reacted angrily to questions about the wiretap allegations. Yet no one was prepared for the outburst of emotion today.

During an hour and 10 minutes of monologue and response to questions, Mr. Kissinger did not smile once. His indignation seemed to rise as the news conference progressed. His voice broke and his face was stern.

"Last Thursday," he said in his opening remarks, "a number of you commented on the fact that I seemed irritated, angered, flustered, discomfited. All these words are correct. After five weeks in the Middle East I was not thinking about the various (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Kissinger Threatens to Resign, Demands, Gets Senate Review

On Wiretaps

By John Herbers

SALZBURG, Austria, June 11 (AP) — Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, in an extraordinary news conference in which he appeared choked with hurt and anger, said today that he would resign unless he is cleared of allegations that he participated in "illegal or shady activity" in government wiretapping of individuals.

The surprise development came on the eve of President Nixon's departure for the Middle East and seemed to threaten to divert attention from that journey and back to the Watergate-related scandals afflicting the administration in Washington.

Yet Mr. Kissinger, who flew here last night with Mr. Nixon to participate in the trip, was so filled with emotion over charges that he improperly initiated wiretaps on persons suspected of national security leaks in the first Nixon term that he called the conference to deliver his ultimatum and ask the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to reopen an investigation of the case.

In Washington, the committee said it would reopen the inquiry. Mr. Kissinger, his voice shaking, told the news conference here: "I do not believe that it is possible to conduct the foreign policy of the United States under these circumstances when the character and credibility of the secretary of state is at issue. And if it is not cleared up, I will resign."

"Honor at Issue"
At another point, he said that he could continue to serve as secretary of state only "if my honor is not at issue and if the public deserves to have my confidence."

"If that cannot be maintained, I cannot perform the duties that I have exercised and in that case, I shall turn them over immediately to individuals less subject to public attack," he said.

It was known in Washington before he left Monday morning that Mr. Kissinger was brooding over leaks of documents and interpretations by unidentified sources that he had played a much more important role in the wiretapping of government officials and reporters than he had acknowledged. He had clearly been under physical and mental stress, having completed 34 days of negotiations in the Middle East.

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Prober Claims 'Proof' of His Role

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP) — Amid strong praise for Henry Kissinger's performance as secretary of state, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted today to review his previous testimony on national security wiretaps.

Mr. Kissinger, angered by "leaks and innuendoes" about his role in the wiretapping of some of his former White House aides, asked the committee to reopen the case and exonerate him.

However, a member of the House Judiciary Committee, which is auditing the possible impeachment of President Nixon because of Watergate allegations, insisted today that the committee had "positive proof" that Mr. Kissinger, despite his denial, helped start a wiretap program in 1969.

This is the charge that prompted the secretary today to threaten resignation unless he was absolved by the Senate committee.

Senate Testimony
Last September, Mr. Kissinger, at hearings leading to his confirmation as secretary of state, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that he had merely supplied names of those with access to information that had leaked to the press. He denied authorizing or initiating the wiretaps.

But Thursday, the House impeachment inquiry heard a tape of a Feb. 28, 1973, conversation between President Nixon and former White House counsel John Dean in which the President reportedly said Mr. Kissinger had "asked that it be done."

At a Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing last Friday, Mr. Kissinger was questioned about that conversation and replied that he "had the impression" that the President's reported remark was "based on a misapprehension." He again denied initiating the wiretaps.

Rep. Joshua Wilberg, D-Pa., told reporters today that evidence received by the House impeachment (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Austria	10 S.	Lebanon	41.80
Belgium	13 S.P.	Luxembourg	15 L.P.
Denmark	2 D.S.	Morocco	2 D.
France	2 P.	Netherlands	1.25 Flor.
Germany	2 P.	Nigeria	4.0
Greece	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	2.25 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	10 P.
India	15 Dr.	Sweden	23 P.S.
Iran	15 Dr.	Switzerland	2 S.Sr.
Italy	20 Lira	Turkey	1.50 S.P.
Japan	250 Yen	U.S. Military (Eur.)	50.25
Korea	1.5 L.P.	Yugoslavia	1.50 D.



Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky shows President Nixon around Schloss Klessheim, in Salzburg, Austria, where the President is staying before his visit to Egypt.

Nixon, Kreisky, Aides Confer in Salzburg

By Carroll Kilpatrick

SALZBURG, Austria, June 11 (AP) — President Nixon conferred here today with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky before departing tomorrow for Cairo and a visit to five Middle East countries.

The President worked in seclusion at Klessheim Palace except for the conference with Mr. Kreisky, a talk that lasted about two hours.

Mr. Kreisky and Foreign Minister Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, who with other government leaders met the President on his arrival here last night, called on Mr. Nixon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at the castle, an 18th-century building on the outskirts of the city.

The conference took place before Mr. Kissinger's angry press conference at which he threatened to resign. As far as could be determined, the domestic attacks on Mr. Kissinger were not discussed in the meeting of the four leaders.

Mr. Nixon invited the Austrian chancellor to visit Washington at a convenient time. Ronald Ziegler, the White House press secretary, said later.

The visit possibly will take place in the fall, Mr. Ziegler added.

Mr. Kreisky, who recently traveled in the Soviet Union and

in the Middle East, gave the President a report on his impressions, Mr. Ziegler said.

They also discussed a variety of other international issues, including European questions and East-West relations, Mr. Ziegler reported.

He denied reports circulating here that the President would visit West Germany en route to the Soviet Union later in the month. No place for a rest stop on the trip from Washington to Moscow has yet been fixed, Mr. Ziegler emphasized.

A decision may await Mr. Kissinger's meeting with other NATO foreign ministers next week in Ottawa, he said.

Mr. Ziegler also announced that the President would go by train Thursday from Cairo to Alexandria with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, spend Tuesday night in Alexandria and return to Cairo Friday to give a dinner for Mr. Sadat.

The President will fly early Saturday to Jidda, the administrative capital of Saudi Arabia, rather than to Riyadh, the royal capital, as originally announced.

The President, in addition to visiting Egypt and Saudi Arabia, will, on this tour, go to Syria, Israel and Jordan. He will spend Tuesday in the Azores en route home and will arrive in Washington Wednesday.

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Fall of Government Forebodes Real Trouble for Italy This Time

By Claire Sterling

ROME, June 11 (AP) — The fall of Premier Mariano Rumor's latest government—he has headed five of the 36 regimes this country has had since World War II—is not just another of Rome's boring political non-events. This time, Italy is really in trouble.

The outgoing cabinet set records of sorts by managing to stay in power for no more than 30 days. The most wretched of its predecessors had hung on for 123, in 1960. Having inherited a lamentable situation, it leaves behind a still worse one. In the short and troubled lifetime of this ex-cabinet, Italy has very nearly skidded out of control economically and politically.

The rate of inflation, approaching 20 percent this year, is the highest in the industrialized world. The balance of payments deficit, running at \$1 billion a month, is likely to exceed \$12 billion in 1974. The national budget has become a bookkeeper's nightmare. The State Electrical Board is \$1 billion in the red. The state hospitals, with debts of \$5 billion, are threatening to

close down altogether this week because they cannot pay the \$50 million they owe for cotton and gauze, or get any more of either until they do. Half the nation's larger towns and cities will not have a dime to meet next month's payrolls.

The Central Bank, after borrowing \$10.5 billion abroad in the last two years, is down to barely enough cash for this month's commitments. Its situation could become intolerable within a matter of weeks without still more foreign loans, which the friendliest of states are more and more reluctant to give. The one it had counted on drawing from this very week, a \$3-billion credit from the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank, would be available only on conditions which an ungoverned, if not ungovernable, Italy is hardly in a position to meet.

It does not take much expertise to deduce from all this that the Italians are living wildly beyond their means, and that salvation can lie only in working more and spending less. Everybody here knows that, including the labor unions and even the Communists. But not many have

found the guts to make the necessary merciless decisions, least of all a nerveless and divided government.

The goal of such decisions would be to stop up buying power and cut domestic spending, especially on imported goods, by at least \$5 billion. Among proposals before the government to this



Mariano Rumor

effect are, or were, yet another hike in the price of gasoline, to \$2 a gallon, a 40 percent increase in electricity rates, higher oil fares, a steep rise in the value-added tax, from 12 to 18 and even 25 percent on some items, and a substantially lower taxable minimum as well as higher rates on personal income tax.

Officially, it was because of irreconcilable differences over the credit squeeze that the Rumor government fell. Actually, the differences might not have been so irreconcilable on this economic issue if they had not grown so wide politically. Sources of contention have never been lacking between the dominant Christian Democrats in the governing center-left coalition and their So-

cial Democratic or Socialist partners.

But the infighting has grown especially fierce since last month's national referendum on divorce. Held at the Christian Democrats' insistence, the referendum turned out to be a humiliating defeat for them. Since then, the coalition's long-brooding Socialist leaders—for whom the outcome was a victory—had insisted on having more say in making government policy. That failing, they refused to go along with austerity measures which no voter was going to like, and which the trade unions have refused to accept.

A Bad Moment
Ordinarily, the average Italian might hardly notice the fall of still another government, for these or other familiar reasons. Italians have long since gotten used to getting along without a government and, in fact, often thrive on it. But they have been set adrift on this occasion at a singularly disquieting moment.

What alarms them is not just an economy going berserk—inflating prices, shortages, bankruptcies, massive unemployment (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

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Gen. Antonio de Spínola

In Bid to Widen His Support

Spinola Woos Conservative Portuguese

By Miguel Acoca

LISBON, June 11 (WP).—President Antonio de Spínola is taking quick steps to expand his power base beyond the armed forces movement and to appeal to the large number of conservatives in Portugal and in the African colonies of Angola, Portuguese Guinea and Mozambique.

Gen. Spínola's decision to create what the Portuguese are calling the cult of "Spinolism" has reassured conservatives here and in the colonies who have feared a sellout to black African liberation movements.

The general's bid to put distance between himself and the armed forces movement by going to the people also appears to have pleased Western diplomats.

General Trusted

Like many Portuguese conservatives and bureaucrats whose power and position have remained undiminished since the April 25 coup which brought Gen. Spínola to power, the diplomats trust the aristocratic soldier. They are in the dark, however, about the movement's young officers, many of whom do not hide the fact that they are Socialists, liberals and even Marxists.

As more people bemoaned the failure of "authority" in factories, the press and political rallies, Gen. Spínola approved the arrest

of a Maoist militant last week, the first political detention since the dictatorship was overthrown.

Official sources said that Jose Luis Saldanha Sanchez, 29, member of a Maoist group and editor of its newspaper, Popular Struggle, was arrested because the paper had urged soldiers in Portugal and in the colonies to

A Poll on Nixon Barred in Saigon

SAIGON, June 11 (NYT).—The South Vietnamese government has ordered an opposition newspaper to abandon a survey of readers' attitudes on whether President Nixon should be impeached.

The paper, Dien Tin, had received 543 responses to a published questionnaire, but had not had a chance to print any results before the government order.

The paper's staff member in charge of the poll said 92 percent of those responding wanted Mr. Nixon out of office, with 80 percent contending that the President was an obstacle to peace in Vietnam. Since Dien Tin is an anti-government paper, its readers are likely to be anti-government as well, and therefore opposed to U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

"desert with their weapons." Often jailed by the ousted dictatorship and wounded once by the police, Mr. Sanchez was sent this time to a military prison near the Spanish border Friday night.

Maosists and other extreme leftists demonstrated for his release. The Communist party, however, approved his arrest.

It was typical of the general's political tactics that while pressuring the Communist party to keep the radical left and labor at bay, he was bringing rightist politicians associated with the dictatorship into his administration.

His civilian appointments to the 21-member Council of State, for instance, have included Azaredo Perdigao, a political worker under the late dictator Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, and Diogo Freitas, a collaborator of Marcello Caetano, the premier deposed by the April coup.

Right Dominates

The two, plus Gen. Spínola and the six senior junta officers, more than balance out the seven votes held by the officers who represent the armed forces movement on the council.

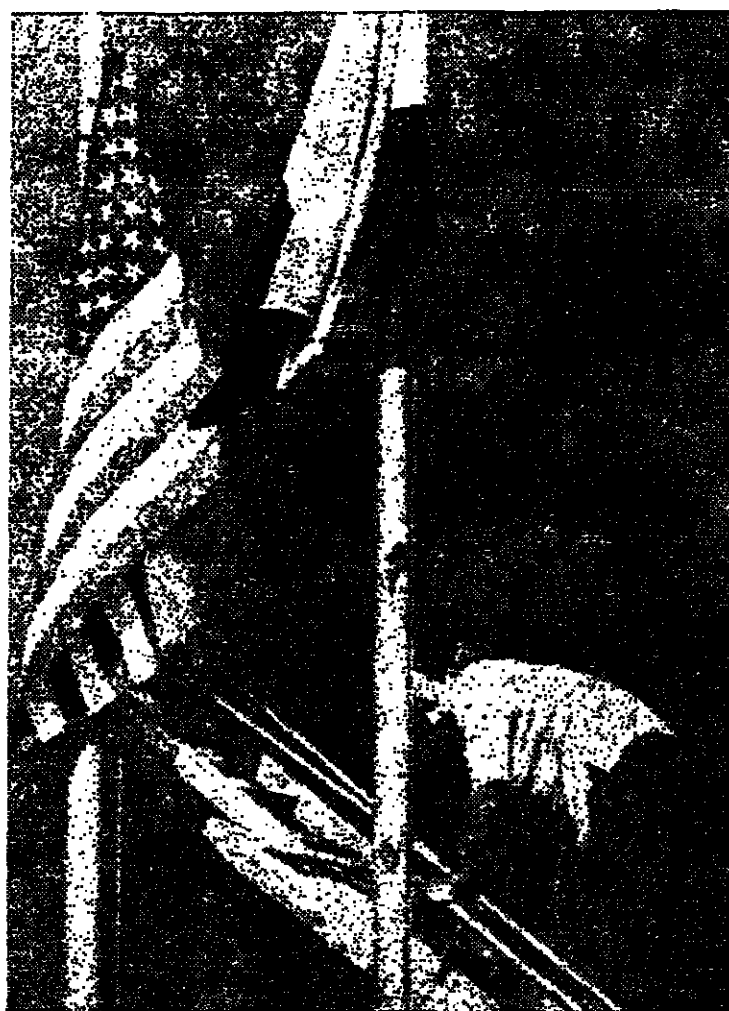
The armed forces movement, however, retains direct access to Gen. Spínola, not only through officers on the provisional president's staff, but through Gen. Francisco de Costa Gomes, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff and vice-president of the National Salvation Junta, which remains at the top of the complex post-revolutionary power structure.

Gen. Costa Gomes is thought to be much more in sympathy with the movement's idealistic young officers than Gen. Spínola. Gen. Costa Gomes, in effect, took part in an aborted military coup against Salazar in 1961 because he believed that Portugal could not win a colonial war to preserve its African colonies. At the time Gen. Spínola remained aloof from the rebels.

Last week Gen. Spínola named Gen. Silvino Silverio Marques, a rightist, to be governor of Angola, a post he held 12 years ago under the dictatorship. The new Mozambique governor is Henrique Soares de Melo, a Socialist lawyer from Lourenço Marques.

Luzon Storm Kills 14

MANILA, June 11 (AP).—Tropical storm Dinah, which slashed across the Philippines' main island of Luzon yesterday and today, killed at least 14 persons and damaged some \$730,000 worth of crops and property, the government said.



BANNER DAY—Cairo workman finishes placing the American flag beside that of Egypt on the route President Nixon will take when he arrives here today.

United Press International

'Proof' of Wiretap Role Is Claimed

Senate Grants Review of Kissinger Case

(Continued from Page 1)

panel was more than mere allegations about Mr. Kissinger's part in the wiretapping.

"There was positive proof," he said.

Announcing the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's unanimous decision to grant Mr. Kissinger's request and review the case, Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, expressed his full support for Mr. Kissinger and said he does not believe now that he should resign.

There was wide support on Capitol Hill for the secretary, whose negotiating skill produced the Syrian-Israeli and Egyptian-Israeli disengagement accords. Many legislators said a Kissinger resignation would be a disaster for world peace.

However, Sen. Muskie, who headed the Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Surveillance, which has probed national security wiretaps, said it is "vital that this matter [of Mr. Kis-

singer's role] be cleared up as soon as possible."

Sen. Muskie complained that the Justice Department had refused his subcommittee's request for FBI copies of all requests for authorization of the wiretaps and all other documents concerning them. Sen. Muskie, saying the issue would have been cleared up by now save for the refusal, released a May 2 letter from Attorney General William French Smith declining to submit the material because the U.S. District Court had ordered the documents sealed.

At a news conference, Rep. Elberg was asked to elaborate on Mr. Kissinger's part in the wiretapping as well as the role of Gen. Alexander Haig, a former Kissinger deputy and now President Nixon's White House chief of staff.

"He or his assistant, [then] Col. Haig, initiated wiretaps on employees of the National Security Council, on White House employees and on newsmen," Rep. Elberg said. "There were

Secret Arrest. Questioning Revealed

South Korea Student Protest Backed by Ex-President Yu

By Richard Halloran

SEOUL (NYT).—A former president of South Korea was secretly arrested and interrogated recently for having helped to finance anti-government student demonstrations in April, according to authoritative Korean and foreign sources here.

They said that government agents picked up Yun Po Sun, who is 77 years old, for having donated the equivalent of about \$1,000 to the students. A Christian minister reportedly delivered the Yun gift. He also was arrested.

Mr. Yun, who was released shortly after his arrest, is said to have admitted making the donation to help pay for leaflets to be provided during organizational meetings. For Korean students, a gift of \$1,000 is unusually large, and provides considerable aid.

The disclosure that a person of Mr. Yun's stature had backed the students indicated that the opposition movement against President Chung Hee Park has more political support than had previously been known. It was evidently for that reason that Mr. Yun's arrest has not been publicly announced.

Regime's Contentment

The association of Mr. Yun with the student ferment also appeared to undercut the govern-

ment's argument that the demonstrations had been controlled by the Korean Communists. Mr. Yun, a solid anti-Communist, was not available for comment.

The students demand the removal of government from campuses and an end to censorship. Their demonstrations, begun last fall, reached a peak on April 3 when at least 100 were killed.

On the same day, President Park issued a decree to further demonstrations and sent punishable by law.

At the moment, 52 Koreans and two Japanese awaiting trial by secret martial law charges connected with the student movement. A total of 189 are scheduled to be tried.

Mr. Yun, who comes from an aristocratic family, is president of South Korea after the overthrow of President Syngman Rhee. He continued in the office, then ceremonial, when Mr. Park took the military coup of May, 1961. Mr. Yun broke the military junta and resigned in 1962.

Ex-Aide on Trial

He ran unsuccessfully for Mr. Park for the president in 1963 and 1967. His spokes in the 1967 campaign was Jang Jun, the opposition leader in 1971, who was killed from Tokyo by South Korean agents last year and is now on trial in Seoul for alleged election violations in 1971.

Christian sources here also revealed that the government has closed down the National Student Christian Federation and put its leaders in prison.

The sources said that the government is planning to suspend a Christian organization but that many of the Christians, about 12 percent of the population, have been in slum social work and in unions.

Bishop Suspended Priest for Laud A Dead IRA Man

BIRMINGHAM, England, 11 (Reuters).—A Roman Catholic priest was suspended for archbishop here today for touting the Irish republican over the coffin of a bank robber.

A statement by the archbishop of Birmingham, the Most Rev. George Dwyer, said that the priest, Michael Connolly, had been suspended for his parish duty near Wolverhampton.

Father Connolly delivered a eulogy at a funeral procession in North London for Michael Gaughan, a serving seven-year prison term for a robbery which he said was carried out to raise funds for the Irish Republican Army.

The funeral parade, which was held in the archbishop's parish, was a rare sight in Britain because IRA-type uniforms were worn by the priest. Father Connolly described Gaughan as "a soldier who died in the cause of freedom."

Under Bombings Go On

BELFAST, June 11 (Reuters).—Bomb blasts wrecked a primary school and a post in County Armagh as military experts defused two explosive devices today of a British Army spokesman said in a quiet day in the north.

The school, in a mixed estate and Catholic area, was the northwest side, was occupied when a bomb was near its front door.

Socialist Lead To Meet June

ROME, June 11 (Reuters).—Executive Bureau of the Socialist Party has decided the next meeting of party leaders will be in Britain June 29 and 30.

The meeting, which is heads of state and government are expected to attend, will be held at the country residence of the prime minister.

Among leaders expected to attend are the prime minister, Harold Wilson, and the foreign secretary, James Callaghan, plus the prime minister of Israel, Golda Meir, and the prime minister of Norway, Olaf Norheim, plus the prime minister of Costa Rica.

Main items on the agenda are the situation in the Middle East, the situation in China, and the European integration of East-West relations.

Nixon to Name Two To State Dept. Posts

SALZBURG, Austria, June 11 (UPI).—President Nixon announced today that he will nominate Robert Ingersoll as deputy secretary of state, and Carlyle Maw as under secretary of state for coordinating security assistance programs.

Mr. Ingersoll, who is assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, was nominated to succeed Kenneth Rush, who was appointed counselor to the President May 28. Mr. Maw has been legal adviser to the State Department since last November.

Government Crisis Bodes Ill for Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

ment—but a simultaneous campaign of rightist terrorism on a scale this country has not seen since Mussolini and his Black Shirts marched on Rome half a century ago.

The bomb that killed seven people and injured scores of others in Brescia a couple of weeks ago, though by no means the first of its kind, has proved to be part of a far more elaborate and sinister plot to spread nationwide panic. The details came to light after a shootout soon afterwards near Aquila between a paramilitary rightist force and the carabinieri. The maps, charts, a bid to kidnap and assassinate plans, caches of arms and explosives, and impressive sums of money discovered since then have revealed a program of armed terror that has left the nation deeply shaken.

This is not to say that the Fascists may soon be marching on Rome again, or that Italian democracy is too far gone to withstand any extremist assaults, whether from right or left. Neither is it to say, however, that a country in such growing disarray will continue to keep its face resolutely averted from a Communist party that looks none too

extremist nowadays and happens to speak for a quarter of the electorate, as well as half of organized labor.

If there was ever a time when Italy needed a firm and purposeful democratic government, therefore, it is now. But that seems like the last thing it is going to get. Practically everybody in the outgoing cabinet evidently expects the incoming one to be more or less like all the other center-left cabinets. The premier may be different, however.

The betting today was evenly divided between former Christian Democratic secretary Flaminio Piccoli and present Christian Democratic secretary Amintore Fanfani—a singular reward, in the latter case, for the man who did the most to force the divorce referendum, with such shattering results for his party. Whoever it is, the winning candidate seems bound to be a Christian Democrat, almost certainly heading the same old center-left coalition, committed to the same old slogans, given to the same old political bravado, showing few signs of repentance for all the wasted years when Italy's democratic politicians have had a more than ample majority in parliament and done

so little with it to set the nation on a sounder economic and political footing.

If the next government comes much from the other side, the distance between politicians and public will never have been so wide.

For some years now, it has been fashionable for foreign correspondents to say that Italians can stand any amount of this sort of thing. But the fashion is changing.

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Obey High Court or Risk Impeachment

House GOP Leader Warns Nixon

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, June 11 (WP).—House Minority Leader John Rhodes, R-Ariz., said last night he would not avoid impeachment if ordered to turn over subpoenaed files.

Rep. Rhodes said Mr. Nixon was in his rights yesterday in re-

jecting a House Judiciary Committee subpoena of additional Watergate tapes. "There is such a thing as executive privilege," he said.

But Rep. Rhodes said a presidential refusal to obey the Supreme Court is "the one thing he probably couldn't survive... I don't think he could avoid impeachment."

The Judiciary Committee thus

far has rejected the possibility of going to court to enforce its subpoena. But the Supreme Court is scheduled to hear arguments in July on the President's refusal to supply 64 tapes sought by special prosecutor Leon Jaworski for a Watergate cover-up trial.

Rep. Rhodes, who has become a leading defender of the President in the dispute over subpoenaed materials, appeared to be signaling the White House that there was a limit to his support.

The White House has avoided any direct response to a Supreme Court ruling that upheld Judge John Sirica's order to produce the 64 tapes. But Rep. Rhodes said a refusal by Mr. Nixon to carry out a directive from the high tribunal "would give me very grave problems... It would certainly cause me to look at my hole card... and consider my responsibilities as a lawyer, a member of the Supreme Court bar and a member of Congress."

The minority leader indicated that he thought the issue could become decisive in the House vote on impeachment, which he said would occur before the Aug. 23 recess. As of now, he said, it is "possible" that Mr. Nixon may win on the House floor, because "most of the Republicans on the Judiciary Committee don't feel that evidence has been presented to date that would justify impeachment."

The minority leader said that if a Senate trial were necessary, the question of the President's tenure "will be pending" on Election Day—probably the damage of Republicans seeking re-election.

Hard Core for Nixon

Rep. Rhodes attributed a stiffening of Republican support for the President in the House to a growing realization by GOP members that "there is a hard core of support" for Mr. Nixon among their constituents.

"I knew it was there, but I didn't know how big it was" until after his statement in early May implying that Mr. Nixon ought to consider resignation, Rep. Rhodes said. "My mail switched from 8-to-1 anti-Nixon to 8-to-1 pro-Nixon," he said.

"Any Republican who thinks he can win a congressional election without that hard-core support is more optimistic than I am," he said.

Rep. Rhodes said the argument that Republicans might justify a vote for impeachment as a way of assuring Mr. Nixon a fair trial "will not fly." He said any member "will be in trouble at home" if he votes for impeachment and the Senate "knocks the case down flat."

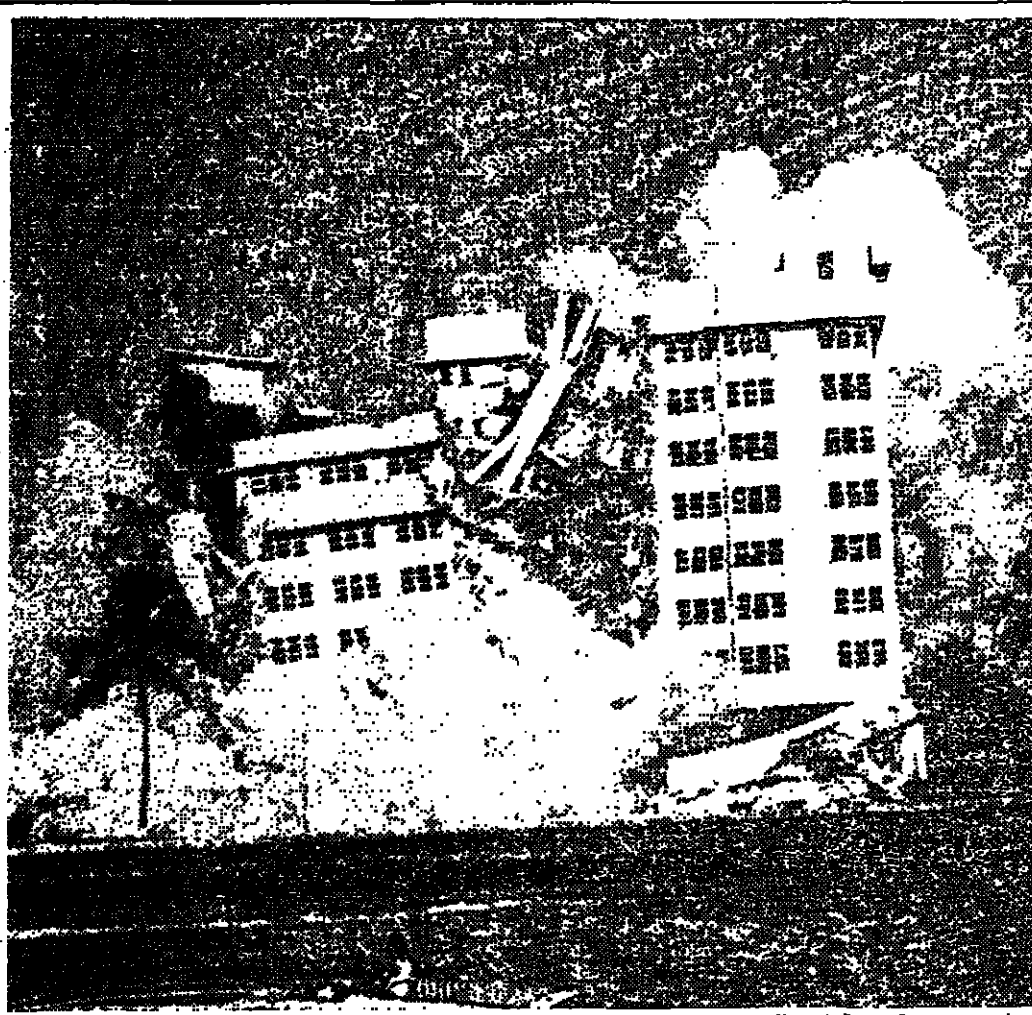
\$25,000 Payment Reportedly Given Oklahoma Gov.

OKLAHOMA CITY, June 11 (NYT).—Gov. David Hall of Oklahoma received a \$25,000 post-election payment from Loeb Rhoades & Co., the Wall Street brokerage concern that he subsequently recommended as underwriters on \$74 million in bonds for a new turnpike, according to well-informed sources.

The cash payment from six partners in the stock and commodity brokerage concern was made Dec. 30, 1970, although letters that Gov. Hall wrote acknowledging receipt of the money were backdated to Nov. 2 of that year, which would have been just prior to his election, according to the sources.

The payment through intermediaries is being scrutinized by federal investigators to determine whether the money was paid as a campaign contribution or as inducement to win the underwriting contract.

Sen. McIntyre said that the United States already has substantial capacity for limited response. He argued that the United States has what he called



INN IS OUT—The 28-year-old Kenilworth Hotel in Miami Beach, Fla., is demolished to make room for a high-rise condominium planned at the beachfront.

Senate Backs Pentagon on Better ICBMs

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, June 11 (WP).—In a victory for the Pentagon, the Senate yesterday approved a \$77-million research program to give nuclear missiles and submarines substantially greater accuracy and yield, enabling the United States to fire at hardened Soviet missile sites. The vote was 48 to 37.

The vote was taken after an unusual secret session. Aides excluded all visitors, tourists, newsmen and some staff from the chamber while the senators debated the accuracy of existing U.S. missile and bomber systems.

Senators Thomas McIntyre, D-N.H., and Edward Brooke, R-Mass., said in opposition that bolstering U.S. missiles could undermine the ongoing Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, encourage the Russians to undertake full deployment of the multiple independent-warhead missiles, and upset nuclear stability, leading to a new round of arms escalation. They said it would encourage Russia to believe that the United States is planning a first-strike nuclear capacity.

The closed session lasted nearly three hours. It was the first since Sept. 25, when the Senate closed its doors to debate the Trident submarine system.

Research Funds Only

The \$77 million involves research funds only, not deployment. It was sought by Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger as part of his concept of giving the United States a limited-response capacity in case of an aggressive Soviet move.

Mr. Schlesinger argued that the United States should have only a single option of responding with a full-scale attack on Russian cities, with the likelihood that the Russians would counter in kind.

Instead, the argument ran, the United States should have a capacity to respond by knocking out all Soviet land missiles not fired in the first round. This might permit a conflict to stop short of nuclear holocaust against civilian populations.

Sen. McIntyre said that the United States already has substantial capacity for limited response. He argued that the United States has what he called

"tremendous accuracy" from existing missiles and bombers.

Under these conditions, he said, added pinpoint accuracy is not needed. "They're going for perfect accuracy," he said of the Pentagon proposal. He said development of the new capacities could only make the Russians fear that the United States was putting a "hair trigger on nuclear war."

The Pentagon's victory was its second out of two major amendments of the \$21.9 billion procurement bill for the military. Last week the Senate rejected moves to scale down U.S. overseas troop deployments.

Major Change

WASHINGTON, June 11 (NYT).—The effect of the vote was to put the Congress squarely on record in favor of one of the most basic and controversial changes in strategic doctrine in the last 20 years. The House previously had approved development of the new system, known as "counterforce" weapons because of its capability to attack the missile forces of the Soviet Union.

Three years ago the Defense Department opposed a Senate move, sponsored by Sen. James

Women Unsuitable For Patrol Duty, Police Aide Says

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP).—The new president of the 27,000-member Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, the city policemen's union, has announced that he will seek the removal of policewomen from patrol duty here.

Joseph McPeck, 35, a policeman for 13 years, said: "Some women are good police officers. In some areas, women perform better than men. But they do not have the same physical ability in acts of violence." The city employs 650 policewomen, with many assigned to patrol duty for a year or more.

Meanwhile, the Chicago Police Department has said it will begin assigning women to patrol duty soon. A study commission had said that the department was discriminating against women.

Pentagon Tells How to Avoid Glitches in the Puzzle Palace

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP).—The kiss principle, according to a new Army staff officer's guidebook, means "Keep it simple stupid."

This bit of advice is among hundreds of terms in a glossary intended to help officers, freshly assigned to the Pentagon, understand some of the jargon that they'll be hearing around the building.

The glossary is included in a 125-page paperback stocked with information on staff procedures, sample forms, telephone numbers, and personal services available during a duty tour in the "puzzle palace" (i.e., the Pentagon).

The objective is to acquaint you with some of the more generally used terms, and expressions, some of them rather colorful, in order to speed your understanding of the environment. When a new staff officer is told he is to attend a "dog and pony show," he need only flip to page 81 and find that it is a briefing which uses a number of viewpoint slides, film charts, or other training aids.

If someone tells him his staff paper is "flaky," he will know it "contains conclusions and recommendations that will not hold up under hard analysis."

His boss may criticize his paper's "log index" as too high, in which case he will look for ways to make its wording less obscure and more readable.

Once he gets his boss's okay, he will have to scurry around and try to persuade all the interested agencies to "read off the same sheet of music" (get them coordinated into a common position).

In the course of this bureaucratic exercise, he may find the final wording of his staff paper amounts to a "waffle" (the "intentional or unintentional use of phraseology which skirts the issue").

Above all, he will try to avoid

4 Suez Bombs Cleared

CAIRO, June 11 (UPI).—U.S. and Egyptian experts yesterday exploded four 1,000-pound bombs in the Suez Canal just north of Suez city, Egyptian officials said.

a "glitch" (error) or to minimize "heartburn" (serious disagreement).

If he is ambitious to become a general some day, he'll want to be known as a "water walker" (or, as the guidebook puts it, "An officer with a singularly outstanding military record; usually an officer who has been selected for one or more early promotions").

Citing His U.S. Trial, Indian Leader Quits

MOBRIDGE, S.D., June 11 (UPI).—Dennis Banks announced his resignation yesterday as executive director of the American Indian Movement because of the pressures of his trial on charges arising from the 1973 occupation of the hamlet of Wounded Knee. Mr. Banks said that the daily trial sessions in St. Paul, Minn., prevented him from carrying out the responsibilities of his job as he would like. Mr. Banks, who co-founded AIM, and another movement leader, Russell Means, are in the sixth month of their federal court trial on nine criminal counts stemming from the 71-day armed confrontation.

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Nixon Campaign Unit Paying Legal Fees of Stans, Others

By Richard M. Cohen

WASHINGTON, June 11 (WP).—President Nixon's re-election campaign committee has agreed to pay nearly \$400,000 in legal fees owed by former fundraiser Maurice Stans, who, with campaign director John Schell, was acquitted in April federal charges of conspiracy and perjury.

Report filed yesterday with General Accounting Office says that the legal expenses of two former cabinet officers, other former employees of the committee to re-elect the president, including a new bill by Edward Nixon, the President's brother, have now passed \$1 million, with additional trials some.

In addition, the committee has agreed to settle for \$775,000 a civil suit brought by the Democratic National Committee and arising out of the Watergate break-in. The report filed with the GAO submitted by the 1972 Campaign Liquidation Trust, a three-member group of trustees which has liquidated the assets and liabilities of the now-defunct Finance Committee to re-elect the President, says the trustees' policy of paying

Ehrlichman Trial Severed

(Continued from Page 1)

related to dismiss charges that the former White House aide, Mr. Ehrlichman, had stolen notes and other files, were not turned over. Later, however, he said that dismissal had come only after all other cases were exhausted.

However, the special prosecutor's office, fearing that the charges against Mr. Ehrlichman might be dropped, said that the grand jury subpoenas for 28 months of files and papers, a broad and nothing should be done until the scope of the demands is narrowed.

Would See Material

Judge Geel rejected these arguments for the time being, ruling that he must see the material involved in order to decide.

After the session, Mr. Ehrlichman told newsmen: "I'm satisfied at the judge's ruling. If all evidence can be presented in my behalf, then I'll be exonerated."

He was indicted March 7 on a count of conspiracy, three counts of lying to a grand jury of one count of lying to the U.S. Five other men, including former White House counsel Charles Colson, were also indicted in the case. Colson pleaded guilty to a related charge last Sept. 2 and charges against Felix Diaz were dismissed.

The three others are those who go on trial Monday.

No Separation

Meanwhile, in another federal suit, Judge John Sirica dismissed claims by six former top administration and Nixon re-election campaign officials, indicted on charges connected with the Watergate cover-up, that they be tried separately.

The judge conceded that the suit, scheduled to start Sept. 9, is "difficult," but ruled that these are things we have to do.

At the beginning of his hearing today, Judge Sirica announced that he would unseal evidence against former White House aide John Strachan to see whether it could legally be used in the re-up trial.

Mr. Strachan's attorney claimed that his client could not be indicted because the evidence is too old. He said the original Watergate prosecutors' testimony, which he had been granted immunity, the prosecutors claim that they have enough evidence from independent sources to present their case without using Mr. Strachan's testimony.

Later, President Nixon's chief legal counsel, James St. Clair, demanded that Judge Sirica make available to the President the secret evidence that led Watergate grand jury to name Nixon as an unindicted co-conspirator in the cover-up case.

Mr. St. Clair also asked that the Supreme Court, which is considering whether the President is the right to withhold evidence from the Watergate trials. However, in a brief memo filed with the Supreme Court, the defendants in the Watergate cover-up trial asked that the grand jury material naming Mr. Nixon and others as unindicted co-conspirators not be made public. They claimed that the release of such material "to any- one, except to defendants' attorneys for their use in the defense of the indictment" would be detrimental to their getting a fair trial.

Teller Urges U.S. to Forgo Atom Secrecy

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP).

—Soviet research, not spying, has put Russia ahead of the United States in the nuclear arms race, Dr. Edward Teller told a Senate committee yesterday.

Dr. Teller, a leading developer of the hydrogen bomb, was arguing for an end to most secrecy surrounding nuclear technology. He said secrecy impedes the work of American scientists and fails to halt Russian progress.

The Russians, he told the Senate Government Operations Committee, "are moving ahead at a rapid rate while we are practically standing still. There is no doubt, Russia is No. 1."

Dr. Teller said that he believes word of any major scientific breakthrough in the United States will reach the Soviet Union in a year or less. "The number of people to whom the main lines of relevant information about nuclear weapons is available is probably between 100,000 and one million," he said.

"Under these conditions, one must accept the conclusion that nuclear secrets, as a general rule, are secrets in name only."

Seeks Action Now

Dr. Teller proposed that Congress legislate the declassification of most basic scientific information immediately and create a two-year classification for some details. Only a very few pieces of information deserve to be held longer or more securely than that, he said.

He said that while novel ideas and plans for such weapons can be classified for the two-year period, "the general ideas concerning nuclear weapons should be made available to the public."

Secrecy, Dr. Teller said, instills a false feeling of safety and permits people to avoid the hard decisions that they would have to face if all the facts were out in the open. In the nuclear field, he said, secrecy has the effect of raising unwarranted fears of the unknown.

"It may be appropriate if [the] exaggerated secrecy which started in the field of nuclear weapons would be first abolished in this same field," Dr. Teller said.

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The President's Trip: A New Policy

President Nixon is scheduled to arrive in Cairo today on the first leg of a trip that skeptics believe is a diplomatically unnecessary if not mischievous journey launched to bolster his anti-impeachment claim that he is indispensable to world peace. From that jaundiced view, we dissent. Mr. Nixon may indeed have obvious political purposes in connection with the impeachment process now unfolding—in becoming the first president (except for FDR's wartime trip to Cairo) to visit not only Egypt but Saudi Arabia, Syria, Israel and Jordan—in that order. And he has already made clear, from the attendant fanfare, that he intends to make the most of it, politically. But there are important and legitimate foreign-policy purposes to be served as well.

* * *

His mission lets Mr. Nixon do a lot more than personally associate himself with the Israeli-Egyptian and Israeli-Syrian disengagement accords. Barring mishaps, it should help consolidate the great improvement in American standing in the Arab world of the past nine months. The President brought about this improvement by supporting Israel firmly in the October war and thus convincing Arabs he was a serious man, and then by demonstrating he understood the Arabs' desire to regain their lost territory and to focus on economic development. Mr. Nixon showed he realized that only by friendship with Arabs as well as Israelis could the United States, at once, work toward a Mideast political settlement, limit the spread of Soviet power in the region and try to assure a steady flow of Arab oil. So it happens now that on the Arab side Mr. Nixon will be roundly hailed where he and most other American leaders were being reviled only a short time ago.

On the eve of his trip he received in Washington the Saudi Arabian heir-apparent, who signed economic and military "cooperation" agreements. The agreements express the U.S. need for good relations with the state having the world's largest oil and cash reserves and Saudi Arabia's need for American technology, development aid, political patronage and arms. The public smiles cloak a relationship of sheer expediency: The values which the two nations celebrate could hardly be more diverse. Mr. Nixon's cultivation of Saudi oil also cuts directly across his announced "Project Independence." But the American interest in cooperating with Saudi Arabia in mutually functional ways, at least in the short term, is very strong.

In Egypt, Mr. Nixon will be greeted by a leader, President Sadat, who has bet his political life that, in return for Egyptian moderation, the United States will press Israel to withdraw back to the 1967 line and will help Egypt rebuild and tackle its extreme poverty. Before 1973, Mr. Sadat tried to achieve these aims by relying on Moscow. The war and its aftermath led him to turn to Washington. By his presence, President Nixon symbolizes and advances this change, whose significance to the United States is hard to overstate. In Syria, Mr. Nixon will be encountering a country which is taking its first tentative steps along the accommodation path pioneered by Egypt. In Jordan, he will be dealing with an old and reliable, but nervous, American dependency.

Mr. Nixon will find Israel in the double throes of organizing a new government and preparing politically and psychologically to cope with the first chance for peace with its neighbors in its 26 years as a state. It will be his difficult task to assure Israel of the continuing friendship of the United States and to coax it toward a regional settlement, at the same time. The new Israeli premier, Mr. Rabin, is himself a practiced Washington hand whose close ties with the President and Secretary of State Kissinger should help the two sides work out American-Israeli relations in a way consistent with old loyalties and new imperatives alike.

* * *

Five countries in six days means fast going, with little enough chance for communications and none for real negotiation. In that sense Mr. Nixon's trip is ceremonial. But especially in the Mideast, ceremony itself can be substantive. That an American President can make such a tour signifies the new American position in the region and the new American possibilities—and pitfalls—in diplomacy and in economic and political affairs. The tour should also enhance the President's general bargaining position when he goes to Moscow barely a week after his return. So there is sound diplomatic justification for a presidential tour of the Mideast, however hastily it may have been planned and whatever the President may do to exploit it for his own domestic political gain. For all the overblown—and overworked—rhetoric about peace-making and the rest, the fact is that Mr. Nixon did a great deal to improve the situation in the Mideast and to make it possible to make the trip at all.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Inching Toward Peace

The Mozambique Liberation Front, Frelimo, and the government of Portugal seemed to have made an excellent beginning the other day toward peace in southeastern Africa. Meeting in Lusaka under the auspices of the Zambian government, Samora Machel, president of Frelimo, and Mario Soares, foreign minister of Portugal, talked like men intent on ending a war.

But the next day they suspended their discussions, apparently because they could not agree on whether a cease-fire or independence was to be the first item on their agenda.

Despite this break-off, there appears to be a good deal of underlying agreement. On arriving in Lusaka, Mr. Soares said that he

came as an anti-colonialist and anti-fascist. For his part, Mr. Machel said that Frelimo was fighting neither the Portuguese people nor whites generally; the enemy was "Portuguese colonialism and fascism." Frelimo had previously declared that Mozambique's right to independence was clear and inalienable, and the Portuguese government has already accepted the inevitability of an independent Mozambique within the year.

When the talks resume next month, there is basis for hope that the spirit of civility and accommodation, so apparent on the first day in Lusaka, will move the parties to an agreement that will end a bloody war of almost 10 years' duration.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

French Nuclear Testing

The technical achievement will be something on which French scientists can rightly look back with satisfaction. But the cost has been colossal, and one wonders if the French nuclear program has always absorbed the cost to best advantage. It is a program which probably merits more internal criticism rather than less.

—From the Times (London).

Britain's EEC Membership

When the decision finally comes to be taken, it should be seen in a deeper perspective. It is not only a matter of who pays the European Economic Community's bills and how it provides for its farmers, but of Western Europe's will and ability to survive. With Italy nearly bankrupt, with France still separatist, with Britain in a defeatist and insular mood which Labor has done little to lift, and with West Germany carrying an undue burden, optimism about Europe's immediate future is misplaced. The Community will have to streamline its bureaucracy, simplify its procedures, make its Parliament a living force, and recover its sense of purpose if it is to regain momentum. Yet

if it fails every ex-member will suffer in trade and prosperity and the promise of political cohesion will be lost. For Britain to pull out of the Community or to watch passively while it disintegrates will be a fearful retreat.

—From the Guardian (London).

Nixon in the Mideast

Of course, getting away from Watergate, and Watergate-ridden Washington must be an element, among others, in the President's mind in undertaking the tour. But it has strategic importance way beyond that. What has happened since the Arab-Israeli October war is that the United States has emerged as the only outside power with the ability to influence both sides in the dispute. As much credit for this remarkable development may well be due to President Sadat of Egypt as to Mr. Kissinger. It was he who offered the opening for America's re-entry, and Mr. Kissinger, backed by Mr. Nixon who has brilliantly risen to the occasion. That the President is to visit Damascus, for long regarded as almost a Russian fiefdom, is evidence enough of the dramatic change of climate.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 12, 1899

PARIS—A week of fetes begins today with the automobile and balloon display in the Tuileries Gardens, the gates of which will open at 2 p.m. There will be a display of steering by Mr. Charron, winner of the Paris-Bordeaux race, an experimental ascent of a navigable balloon, lotteries, prizes, games and refreshments. Two bands will play throughout the afternoon.

Fifty Years Ago

June 12, 1924

CLEVELAND—The Rules Committee of the Republican party has agreed to present a report granting women equal representation on the GOP National Committee. This comes in the wake of a letter from which women have suffered in the ranks of the Republican party and in the struggle for a definite and equal position in the party.



'On This Site, Sir, Kissinger Hopped Back an' FORTH, Back an' FORTH, Back an' FORTH...'

Atlantic Alliance Views

The Differences and Détente

By Joseph Godson

LONDON—It is symbolic perhaps of the present difficulties in the Atlantic Alliance that 23 years after its birth, members of NATO were unable to agree on a proper way to celebrate the anniversary this spring.

In order, however, to avoid the temptation to exaggerate the current strains and stresses we must not fail to appreciate that since the creation of the Alliance the international system has undergone profound changes. For one thing, the sharp tension between East and West and our fear of military aggression have receded. In deterring aggression and abating tensions the Alliance has indeed been a major success. For another, the very relaxation of tensions has posed serious problems for the West: for the changed international climate has reduced the pressure for unity and has made it easier for centrifugal and divisive forces to assert themselves. In domestic politics, in particular, real or imagined détente has made it more difficult to maintain sufficient national defense capabilities, the appropriations for which are seen increasingly as competing with domestic needs. This presents a constant threat to European-American diplomacy, which must be based on gradualism and reciprocity in promoting change with the East.

Moreover, the decreased pressure for political and ideological unity in the wake of détente unleashes a variety of potentially destabilizing social forces and, unless a coordinated effort to guide prudently the so-called process of change is made, détente may well lead to new crises.

Blackmail Likely

While military aggression continues to remain a possibility for which NATO must at all times be prepared, the probability of security crises has seriously shifted from direct aggression to types of threat in which external political pressure and blackmail is likely to be more frequent than the overt use of military force. Contrary to growing beliefs, these developments make a coordinated Western security policy more, and not less, imperative.

In this context, bilateral negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union could be useful, if handled skillfully, without diplomatic hocus-pocus and with proper consultation, in reducing the risks of war and thereby benefit international stability. Above all, it is most essential that America avoid the slightest impression that the two superpowers are acting over the heads and at the expense of the West Europeans. Exclusionism, which appears to be the Soviet Union's policy, and disregard their essential security interests are bound to erode mutual confidence in European-American relations. Indeed, the role of the Alliance in European-American affairs is most essential for providing the degree of political cohesion which is the indispensable condition for détente.

Of course, getting away from Watergate, and Watergate-ridden Washington must be an element, among others, in the President's mind in undertaking the tour. But it has strategic importance way beyond that. What has happened since the Arab-Israeli October war is that the United States has emerged as the only outside power with the ability to influence both sides in the dispute. As much credit for this remarkable development may well be due to President Sadat of Egypt as to Mr. Kissinger. It was he who offered the opening for America's re-entry, and Mr. Kissinger, backed by Mr. Nixon who has brilliantly risen to the occasion. That the President is to visit Damascus, for long regarded as almost a Russian fiefdom, is evidence enough of the dramatic change of climate.

Despite this need for political cohesion, however, acrimony and controversies in the field of trade, investment and monetary relations reflect the fact, it would seem, that the countries of Western Europe and North America have to date not developed an effective system of international management of the highly interdependent economies of the industrialized world. The strains caused by disagreements over economic arrangements, as well as by political and defense issues, have led in recent months to a serious weakening of European-American relations and to an erosion, to some degree, of public support on both sides of the Atlantic for close ties between Western Europe and the United States.

Henry Kissinger has summed up the difference between the European and the American approach by claiming that whereas the United States has global interests, Western Europe has only regional interests. Another way of putting it is that there has been some imprecision in the North Atlantic Treaty from the very beginning. One of its key clauses pledges the signatories to consider an armed attack against one as an attack against all "to

be met by such action as each of them deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area." Leaving aside the quite important questions of how one defines an armed attack, or what happens when members disagree on what is deemed necessary, how is one to define the North Atlantic area in an era when the range of a submarine-launched—and, therefore, eminently movable—ballistic missile is about 6,000 miles? One answer might be that it requires a power of global capabilities to defend powers whose interests are only regional or, again, perhaps one of the best ways of defending the North Atlantic area is from submarines in the Indian Ocean.

Europeans, though, have not become reconciled to this widening of the area of potential conflict, which dependence on a superpower implies. Equally, they have found no substitute for reliance on the American strategic deterrent and in what is known as an era of détente they have tended to reduce their own ability either to defend themselves or to strengthen the Alliance.

Meanwhile, congressional pressures for the withdrawal of substantial numbers of U.S. troops from Europe have increased to the point where most European leaders believe that a cutback will eventually take place. Far from raising their own force levels to fill the gap, the Europeans are making their own cuts. At the same time, the Soviet Union has gained something very close to nuclear parity with the United States: It is on the way to becoming a global sea power and it continues to increase its firepower in Central Europe. On top of that, the members of the Atlantic Alliance have been quarreling among themselves, and in the East-West MEXTR negotiations there is no sign of any progress which would not tilt the balance further in Moscow's favor.

On the Soviet side there is inordinate ambition, which, according to Prof. Leonard Schapiro of the London School of Economics, "has always taken the form of expanding wherever and whenever this can be done without risk" (JET, April 29).

In such a situation, the very survival of the "free world" depends on West European unity and on close cooperation between Europe and America—if only to stop the Soviet Union from exploiting new isolationism in the United States and European divisions and insularity in order to weaken the fabric of NATO.

Both Western Europe and America know that if the Alliance falls to pieces they would be in great peril. For of what? Of seeing the triumph in the world of a form of government and a philosophy which denies human freedom, in every field—political, moral and intellectual. This is what makes it worthwhile for America to accept much of its overseas expenditure and for Europe to recognize its nuclear dependence—the fact that they share a common belief in freedom. In today's world, belief in freedom and right and wrong are the only things worth fighting for, and the only sure basis for alliances.

But if the Europeans must become more realistic in terms of alliance responsibilities so must the Americans. Both Mr. Kissinger and some of his European counterparts must stop perceiving détente as the only alternative to nuclear war. This false alternative provided in the past the underlying premise for the advocating unilateral Western disarmament and is used today by some Western government spokesmen to justify an attitude of silent indifference towards dis-

Ecology-I The Law at Sea

By C. L. Sulzberger

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—One of the most important international meetings of recent years opens next week at Caracas, Venezuela. Some 120 nations will gather at the first working conference called by the UN on drafting a legal code for the sea around us. It is already evident that the problems are enormously complex and therefore a second session has been tentatively scheduled next year in Vienna.

The political world has only now begun to realize how important the sea is to everyone alive. It occupies two-thirds of the earth's surface including vast actual food supplies in marine life and potential hydroponic farms.

Its bottom contains immense and hitherto little explored deposits of valuable minerals, including untold quantities of petroleum. Its caverns and mighty currents present hiding places for the ultimate weapons now available. Nevertheless this great treasure trove, or Pandora's Box, depending on how it is used, has not yet subjected to an agreed system of international law.

3-Mile Limits

Traditionally the seas have been considered free in peacetime and subject in wartime to the domination of strong naval powers. Territorial waters, bordering maritime nations, have been theoretically limited to regions within three miles of national coastlines, the distance of a cannon shot when the concept was first applied.

But even that outmoded limitation has been ignored for years. Narrow straits like the Dardanelles or Skagerrak or artificial passages like the Suez and Panama Canals, are subject to special regulations. And continually changing interpretations of the extent of national fishing rights or the subsurface continental shelf have been proclaimed by individual capitals.

The problems presented by the tangle of claims and counter-claims are enormously difficult to resolve. For example, if 200-mile limits are now considered territorial waters, as most nations with rich fishing resources insist, more than 30 percent of the existing free ocean space would be curtailed.

In 1945 President Truman announced a doctrine giving the nearest coastal state exclusive rights to resources on the continental shelf bordering it. But this left the waters above this shelf open to anyone as "high seas" beyond the three-mile limit applied to the surface.

Letters

On Cannabism

In his review of "The Cannabism Experience" (JET, June 5), John Walker remarks that he read our book three times, twice "high" and once sober. One might consider such an effort a mark of respect for the material. Unfortunately this was not the case with Mr. Walker's review. In many ways, but we emphasized that no single experience can be accepted as an effect of cannabism. On the contrary, experiences which result from the use of the drug are trends which are themselves determined by the interrelationships of three basic factors: the drug, the person (his personality, expectations) and the context (where the drug is used and with whom).

It is a relevant fact that a significant number of individuals have had what might be termed transcendental experiences after using cannabism. This has been verified by other studies. If after a self-confessed 16-year period of smoking pot, Mr. Walker remains stuck in one of Dante's Circles of Hell, (line to be exact, not 24, as Mr. Walker contended), one can only say that this is not typical of the average or long-term smoker.

Thirty-five people stated that they experienced a heightened perception and appreciation of literature after smoking pot. Mr. Walker queries whether this is really true. In fact, we discussed this issue in great detail, and pointed out that what cannabism seems to do is to change the relationship between the artist and his work. And it can certainly be an outlook to see who artist intended in his work, surprised that Mr. Walker, not know this from his own personal experience.

We did not call our unique "content analysis." Our analysis was only one step in a methodology. The result, a systematic process of seeing and analyzing subjective phenomena which has been pre-validated by numerous social scientists.

In consideration of his difficulties with the book would not urge Mr. Walker read it a fourth time. Perhaps we would find it directly your readers.

JOSEPH H. BERKE, M.D.
London.

Canada's Bomb
As a footnote to Canada in India in building its bomb.

Canada is the only country to have a "atomic" bomb whose "atomic" bomb was to save lives, not to destroy. I don't know the exact date but if you were to count numerous lives that the bomb has saved from the cruel disease of cancer, against lives destroyed by all the nuclear bombs, I think you find that Canada is ahead of game.

B. MARIE MACDONA
Las Palmas, Canary, Spain

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being listed. All letters are subject to condensation for space. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request their letters be signed with initials, but will be open to those signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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هكذا حد القتل

French Tests May Start This Week

Warships Deploying Around Pacific Site

PARIS, June 11 (UPI)—French warships and planes have fanned out around the Pacific atomic testing ground of Mururoa Atoll and the first of a new series of explosions may occur this week, government officials said today.

The purpose of the tests is to perfect warheads to be fitted into medium-range missiles based in underground silos in France and aboard a fleet of nuclear-powered submarines, the officials said.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, in his first major policy decision since his election May 19, gave the green light to the Pacific command to go ahead with the long-prepared tests.

Naval and air forces have taken up positions around the 100-mile-long atoll, 800 miles southeast of Tahiti. The French have banned all civilian shipping and airline flights from a vast area over part of the Tuamotu Archipelago.

The officials said the tests may be over before various Canadian and Australian peace groups carry out their plans to send protest ships into the area, as they did here French tests last summer.

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Military Accused

PARIS, June 11 (Reuters)—Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, dismissed from the government by a nuclear policy dispute, today accused the French military of using pressure and intimidation to force President Giscard d'Estaing into authorizing the series of tests.

He claimed that the army, backed by the Gaullist party, concocted a phony atmosphere of urgency to force the President's hand.

"What the military authorities did Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is use," Mr. Servan-Schreiber said at a press conference two days after his abrupt dismissal as minister of administrative reforms. "He was rushed into approving tests without any moral justification."

"Asked why he agreed to join the newly formed government, he was aware that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing planned to pursue the tests," the Radical party leader said he had not known this for sure.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber said the cabinet had been set to discuss the nuclear issue at its meeting yesterday. But, he said, the military and the Gaullists, both on continuing the test program, had pressed Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to give the go-ahead on Friday. The President finally authorized the tests on Saturday.

OAU Calls Japan Worst Violator Of Rhodesia Ban

MOGADISHU, Somalia, June 11 (Reuters)—The Organization of African Unity's foreign ministers have agreed to adopt a report naming Japan as the most notorious violator of the United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia.

The ministers are holding a conference here to prepare for an African summit. They approved a special report on sanctions against Rhodesia and foreign investment in South Africa on Monday.

The report, by OAU Secretary-General Ntoah Ekanakali, said that Japan appeared to have stepped its trade with Rhodesia since a UN condemned trade with Salisbury nearly 10 years ago.

The report claimed that almost all commodity in Rhodesian exports was of Japanese origin. Second on the list of Rhodesia's trading partners was France, the report said. Other countries cited included Italy, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Spain.

No Comment in Tokyo
TOKYO, June 11 (Reuters)—Japanese officials would not comment on the OAU report.



CARTE DU JOUR—A picket on New York's Fifth Avenue protests in front of the French tourist office against France's decision to resume its nuclear testing.

Vine Over-Extends Welcome in U.S. South

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

ATLANTA, June 11 (NYT)—Once upon a time, back around the turn of the century, there was a farmer named C.E. Pleas who lived in a little town called Chipley in the Florida panhandle.

One day Pleas obtained a little green plant that, previously had been seen only in the Orient, where no one had paid it much mind.

He was led to believe that the plant, which resembled a grapevine without grapes, would climb a trellis and shade his porch from the hot Southern sun.

When it did not, he pulled it up and tossed it onto the trash pile, where it took root and grew... and grew... and grew.

Such is the legend of kudzu, the vine that is eating the South.

Increasingly Troublesome

Three-quarters of a century after Pleas reportedly uprooted and discarded his single plant, it remains alive, robust and increasingly troublesome—choking valuable stands of pine in Mississippi, shorting out electric lines in Alabama, creeping up the sides of high-rise buildings in downtown Atlanta, extending itself around the Southern psyche.

Pleas, it seems, shipped a few kudzu tendrils to his friends living elsewhere in the South when he discovered that his cows thrived on the vine's succulent leaves and stems.

His friends, some of them employees of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, found that the vine also would stop erosion when planted in washed-out gullies or on newly cut railroad and highway embankments.

In Mississippi, between Jackson and Yazoo City, some roads are walled in by the kudzu that hangs from adjacent trees.

In Georgia, on the way from Jasper to Blainesville, kudzu has climbed the side of a mountain.

In Alabama, near Birmingham, airplanes routinely fly reconnaissance missions in search of kudzu tendrils that threaten to pull down power lines.

Harold Martin, an Atlanta author, says kudzu once climbed a tree in his father's backyard, then reached down and snatched up a nearby well cover.

A retired official of the Soil Conservation Service, Paul Tabor, 81, of Athens, Ga., says:

"You have to remember that kudzu became popular between the two World Wars, at a time when the South didn't have any money and the farms were wasting away because the boll weevil had ruined the cotton."

"A lot of folks saw kudzu as the way to stop erosion and as a way to feed cattle. Farmers and U.S. government people planted it everywhere, the Lord only knows how many acres."

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Cope died a few years later.

Kudzu then moved in and ate his house.

One day Pleas obtained a little green plant that, previously had been seen only in the Orient, where no one had paid it much mind.

He was led to believe that the plant, which resembled a grapevine without grapes, would climb a trellis and

Ford Praises Senate Defeat Of GI Pullout

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—Vice-President Ford said last night that he favors a mutual reduction of military forces and warned that a cutback of U.S. strength alone would undermine disarmament talks with the Soviet Union.

He praised the Senate for defeating proposals to cut American ground and air forces stationed overseas.

"The Senate action is a healthy rebuff to those who would push us in the direction of neo-isolationism," Mr. Ford said at a dinner gathering of the United Nations Association of the United States.

"For the United States to withdraw in a shell of isolationism in the 1970s would be tragic for America and would dash every hope for peace in the world," Mr. Ford said.

He emphasized that "unilateral U.S. troop cuts would undermine our negotiations with the Soviet Union directed at mutual force reductions in Central Europe."

Last Thursday the Senate rejected proposals by majority leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., to reduce the number of U.S. troops on foreign soil. But Sen. Allen Cranston, D-Calif., has said that when President Nixon returns from Moscow there will be another attempt to pass troop-reduction legislation.

Mr. Ford again praised Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for his Middle East peace efforts and paid tribute to the President, "who told him to 'hang in there,' who told him to stay the extra hours, days and weeks to help the parties take the first step toward peace."

In an obvious reference to some Arab nations, Mr. Ford observed that "some developing nations—such as in petroleum and other raw materials—seek to use their resources as a bargaining weapon against the industrialized nations."

He said that the United States could in turn withhold food supplies from those nations. "But nobody wins at that sort of game," he said. "It is destructive of nations and of peoples. All of us must find constructive ways to combat poverty and hunger."

Close Contact With People

Atypical Strongman Is Running Panama

By Terri Shaw

PANAMA CITY, June 11 (WP).—At first glance, Gen. Omar Torrijos, Panama's chief of state, looks like a Latin American military strongman in the traditional mold.

Standing at parade rest in carefully tailored and pressed fatigues, he receives delegations with an almost regal air.

But the first impression is superficial. Traveling to the remotest parts of the country in an American-made helicopter, the 45-year-old general spends hours meeting with the peasants, workers, local officials, Indians and students.

Participation is the keynote of Gen. Torrijos' government. Under a new constitution approved in 1972, elected leaders of small local districts participate in decision-making on the local, provincial and national levels of Panama, which has a population of 1.5 million.

Coup in 1968
But while he gets much of his energy and inspiration from close contact with the people, it is still Gen. Torrijos who runs the country—with dictatorial powers he assumed in a coup in 1968, powers approved by the voters in an election in 1972.

In the more than five years he has ruled, he has radically changed the government's priorities. He has made heavy investments in social programs and rural development, without altering Panama's trade and business-oriented economy.

On the emotional issue of the Panama Canal, Gen. Torrijos has managed to gain the support of virtually all Panamanians and has conducted negotiations with the United States that appear to be leading to eventual agreement on a new canal treaty.

Gen. Torrijos sees himself as representative of a new breed of military ruler.

"The image of the stupid general is disappearing in Latin America," he said in an interview at his modest beach house at the former U.S. military base at Rio Hato, 60 miles southwest of Panama City.

At the base, Gen. Torrijos has set up a basic training camp for the National Guard—which serves as Panama's army, navy, air force and police—as well as a military high school for bright youths from lower and middle-class families.

"The purpose of the school is to capture talent," the general

said. "The man who wears a uniform must have talent. Unlike some countries where it is forbidden to think, I'm looking for people who do think."

Students at the high school are trained in practical fields like agronomy and engineering.

"Our education has been based on humanistic principles for too long," Gen. Torrijos said. "Humanism never fed anybody or developed a country."

To demonstrate "the importance of our dialogue with the people," Gen. Torrijos recently invited a group of touring U.S. newspaper editors to go with him to the banana port of Puerto Armuelles on the Pacific Coast, near the border with Costa Rica.

He took few bodyguards along, because, he said, "If there are too many soldiers along, the people are afraid to talk."

Instead, he was accompanied by several of the bright, young civilian technocrats who make up his cabinet to hear what the banana workers had to say and respond to their complaints.

The first stop was the headquarters of the banana workers' union, a frame building with a screened meeting room to let in the ocean breeze.

Reports Are Heard
For more than four hours, Gen. Torrijos and his ministers listened to reports on the running of a small banana plantation that had been taken over by the government. They also heard about the construction of new schools, plans for a work-study program at a local high school and prob-

Heath Appoints Party Chairman

LONDON, June 11 (Reuters).—William Whitelaw was today appointed by opposition leader Edward Heath to the influential post of chairman of the Conservative party.

Mr. Whitelaw, who will be 56 on June 23, succeeds a former defense minister, Lord Carrington, who will, according to today's official announcement, remain in the party's "shadow" cabinet.

James Prior, a parliamentary spokesman on home affairs, is giving up the deputy chairmanship of the party, and Ian Gillmor, former defense secretary, will manage the party's research department in preparation for the next general election, expected in the autumn.

lems of sewage disposal and road construction.

At the same time Gen. Torrijos' secretary handed him letters and requests for personal favors from people in the hall. The secretary said later that in most cases, the general granted the request on the spot, sometimes sending a telegram to Panama City, to enforce the order.

As paper cups with ice, ginger ale and a little Scotch were passed around, Gen. Torrijos questioned the men and women in the room, seeking facts and figures on banana production, the cost of a new rice mill and the primary school building program.

A seven-year-old boy named Giovanni Gomez approached the general while one of the local leaders spoke.

Puffing on a Cuban cigar, Gen. Torrijos talked to the boy, then stood up and announced: "My minister of health tells me that every child in Panama has been vaccinated. This boy says he was not."

Turning to the minister of health he asked: "What do you have to say?"

"Ask the Kids"

Subsequent discussion revealed that 95 percent of the children in that district had not been vaccinated, prompting Gen. Torrijos to remark angrily later: "The only way to find out is to ask the kids."

Gen. Torrijos' mobile, populist form of government has brought many important changes to Panama, according to Panamanian and foreign sources here and in Washington.

The government has enacted a labor code, constructed schools and health centers in remote areas, built low-income housing in the cities. Panama reportedly enforces its tax laws more efficiently now than most other Latin American countries.

The economy has grown an average of 8 percent annually in the last decade. Gen. Torrijos has not changed the past government's policy of taking full advantage of the country's strategic location for international trade.

He has enacted laws to encourage the establishment of international banks here. Twelve years ago there were six. Now there are 58.

Gen. Torrijos' "peaceful revolution" appears to be largely social, with darker-skinned, middle and lower-class Panamanians moving into the positions of power formerly held by a few rich families of European descent.



Pakistani Noor Hussein with his gift to Princess Anne.

Britain Permits Pakistani to Put Bed to Rest After Hard Journey

LONDON, June 11 (AP).—A Pakistani woodcarver, deported when he came to Britain to give Princess Anne a handmade double bed as a wedding gift, was allowed into the country yesterday to complete his mission.

Noor Hussein, a 70-year-old veteran of the British Army in World War I, spent two months carving the ornate bed out of solid teak.

But his visit to Britain last year became a saga of woe. First, the bed was mislaid, turning up weeks later in a Karachi warehouse. Then Mr. Hussein was robbed of all his savings, amounting to \$480, while traveling through Turkey. Finally, when he got to Britain, he was deported.

Immigration officials allowed him to stay long enough only for a peek through the iron railings of Buckingham Palace, Queen Elizabeth's London residence.

Patrick Cormack, a Conservative member of Parliament, heard of Mr. Hussein's plight and launched an appeal on his behalf. He collected \$650 (\$1,500) and Mr. Hussein made another trip to London, bringing the bed with him.

He was given the money yesterday with a letter from Princess Anne, Queen Elizabeth's 23-year-old daughter, thanking him for his gift.

The woodcarver will fulfill Saturday a lifelong ambition to see a British monarch when he attends the annual Trooping the Color ceremony at which the queen takes the salute at a military parade.

Italy Bishops Ask End to Dissent

ROME, June 11 (NYT).—Italy's Roman Catholic bishops, in a message to church members, said yesterday that last month's referendum on divorce has been a "painful experience for the church" because it had barred

discrimination and open dissent within its ranks.

The statement, following a weekend plenary meeting here of the nearly 300 Italian bishops, warned: "There will not be space in our churches for acid and corrosive protest."

The bishops declared that the nationwide vote May 12 and 13, which defeated a church-backed drive for repeal of Italy's divorce law by a margin of 3 to 2, had brought into the open "elements of crisis in the ecclesiastical community."

This church crisis, the bishops asserted, was complex and needed further analysis. They said the crisis had not been created, but rather shown up and rendered acute by the referendum on the three-year-old divorce statute.

Pope Paul VI, in an address to the Italian bishops in the Vatican last Saturday, said that the vote on divorce had "painfully confirmed" that many citizens were in disagreement with the church hierarchy. He urged dissenting priests to "return to the full ecclesiastical union," but made it plain that they must admit that they had erred.

He did not elaborate.

Sudan's Numeiri Sees Libya Plot

KHARTOUM, June 11 (UPI).—President Gaafar Numeiri has accused Libya of plotting to overthrow the Sudan's government.

"Libya is trying to dominate the Sudan in the name of unity," Maj. Gen. Numeiri said yesterday in his monthly radio and television address to the nation.

"Mercenaries and agents, remnants of the hated past, are working to overthrow the revolutionary regime in the Sudan," he said. "We shall not always be on the defensive," the general warned. "Now we have begun positive defense, and that means, in army language, defend and attack."

He did not elaborate.

Jobs Are Prohibited

Foreign Students Criticize U.S. Rules on Summer Work

WASHINGTON, June 11 (NYT).—Foreign college students and their advisers have strongly criticized a recent policy change of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service that bars most foreign students from summer jobs.

In the past, a loose job market and relaxation of a regulation barring such employment have enabled most foreign students to work during the summer.

According to a spokesman for the foreign students, the current criticism has been mainly directed at the lateness of the service's new policy statement and its reason for making the change.

In a letter dated April 17, the Immigration Service notified schools across the country that they were no longer authorized to issue work permits to foreign students seeking summer jobs.

The letter said that foreign students with critical economic problems could apply to the service for work permits if their financial needs were "due to unforeseen circumstances which arose after entry into the United States."

The letter explained that the change in policy was the result of a shortage of jobs and a rising unemployment rate among American youths, particularly Vietnam veterans and members of minority groups.

Importance Recognized
"Although it is recognized that there is an important foreign-policy benefit to the United States from the presence of young foreigners studying in this country, it has been concluded that protection of job opportunities for young Americans is the paramount consideration at this time," the Immigration Service's letter said.

Foreign students, commenting through their representatives, say the Immigration Service's policy change is unfair. They say they do not believe they represent a serious threat to the employment of American young people.

According to the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs, 87 percent of the 150,000 foreign students in this country last year held summer jobs. The association maintains that these 50,000 or so students did not significantly affect the American employment situation and that most of them held jobs that were too low-paying or undesirable for most Americans.

Law Cited
The Immigration Service answered this criticism by citing a law that requires foreign students, upon entering this country, to sign a statement that they are financially able to study here without working and said that, therefore, any sudden change in policy should not affect most of them.

The Immigration Service says that the new regulation makes ample provision for students with emergency financial needs.

The Foreign Student Association and many student advisers say that the Immigration Service

Pay, Price Curbs Urged by Mills

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP).—Rep. Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., said yesterday that even though wage-price curbs may be "anathema to many," controls should be reimposed to help combat inflation.

Rep. Mills, who is chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said that the controls should be similar to those in effect in 1972 under the Nixon economic program's Phase 2, which is no longer in effect. But he said that they should be mandatory rather than left to presidential discretion. He ruled out price railroads.

Calling on the leaders of both parties in Congress to act to keep inflation from continuing at a dangerous rate, Rep. Mills said: "The fact that the President may have made a mistake in failing to use controls broadly is no reason for Congress to make an equally bad mistake."

The victims, both of whom shot to death, were identified as Remo Crotta, 45, the head paper industry workers who was kidnapped by a

of armed men in San Marino, and Francis car Martinez, 28, of the

European youth organization provincial capital of La F

Two Argentin Abducted, Slai

BUENOS AIRES, June 11 (UPI).—The bodies of a union leader kidnapped Saturday and a leftist youth abducted Saturday were yesterday in separate police said.

The victims, both of whom shot to death, were identified as Remo Crotta, 45, the head paper industry workers who was kidnapped by a

of armed men in San Marino, and Francis car Martinez, 28, of the

European youth organization provincial capital of La F

Dispute on Pay Ex
At S. African Mine

WELKOM, South Africa, 11 (AP).—Work resumed at the Harmony gold mine after a promise by managers for an additional wage increase.

"It appears that most mine workers have returned to work as a result of our substantial increase in wages," said a mine official. The increase was not disclosed.

The black miners were averaging 30 percent wages but the regarded this as deficient. More than 1,000 of Sunday night and the killed.

DRATE NOTICE
Mrs. Paul Grosjean of BRUSSELS

after a long and happy life rounded by her loving husband June 1st, 1974, in her 96th She is survived by her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. G. Grosjean, and 7 great-grandchildren, and 7 great-grandchildren, 95 Ave. Franklin, 1050-Brussels, BELGIUM

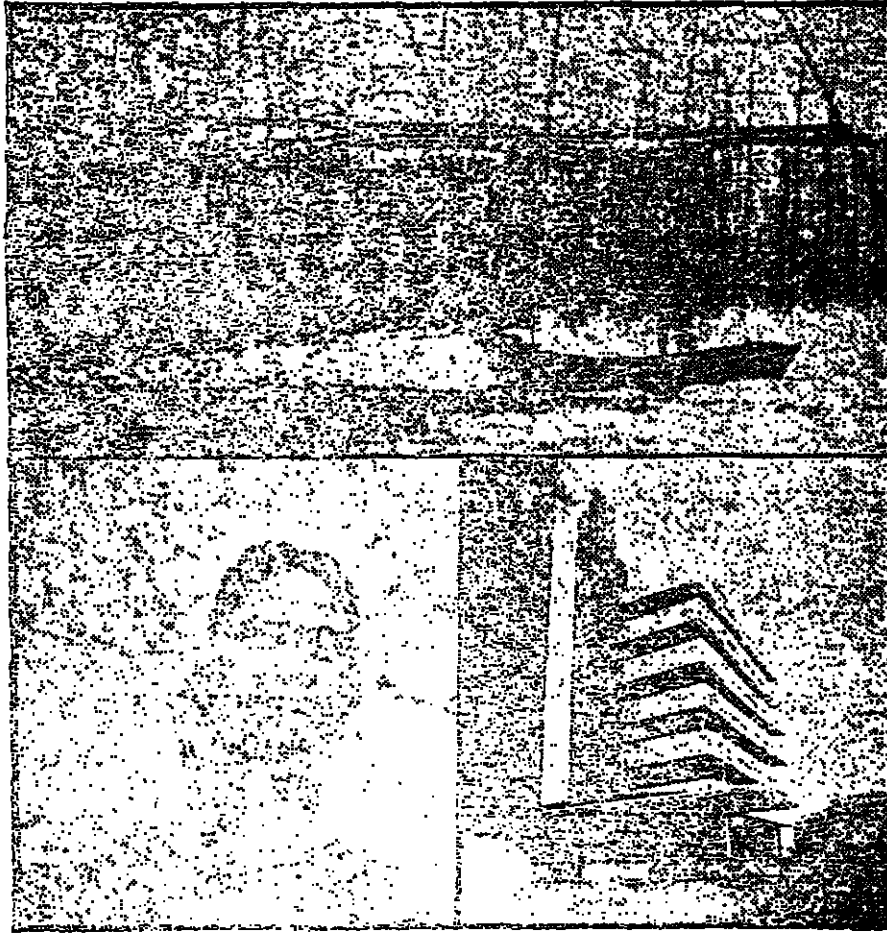
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PHILIPPINES TODAY

Message From the President



Ferdinand E. MARCOS,
President of the Philippines.

In this day, the Seventy-Sixth Anniversary of the First Free Republic of Asia, we Filipinos have much to be proud of. In the past twenty months we have accomplished much, though much more remains to be done. We have finally begun the

momentum that makes our first break from the old and stricken environment. This is the beginning of change, if it is not change itself.

At long last, we have placed our political problem in perspective, our "must exist before there can be democratic participation in the development process. Democratization of opportunity has begun, and it is a new day for the long deprived.

In the program that we call the New Society, we have no new master plans for development, neither are we saddled with any ideological preoccupations. What we seek is to guarantee to every Filipino a decent minimum of food, clothing and shelter, an opportunity for every citizen to have something socially useful to do, and for every one to share in the increment of progress.

In a world beset by unprecedented and unheralded problems, we seek alliance with all in the struggle to uplift the dignity of man.

With the vigor and strength not in the number of our years, but in the intensity and scope of our commitment.

Independence Day Message

GENERAL CARLOS P. ROMULO, SECRETARY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS



meets in this respect that foreign observers and experts freely predict a coming "economic miracle" in the Philippines.

While welcoming the heartening prospects, we shall remain always aware of the considerable difficulties which we still have to face. The energy crisis and the financial and monetary crisis which today grip the world are bound to have repercussions in the Philippines.

As hard as we have worked, we must be prepared to work still harder. And though we have made considerable sacrifices, we must be prepared to make still greater sacrifices.

The theme of this year's independence day is therefore an urgent summons to all Filipinos to realize, regardless of difficulties, our economic and social goals.

Facts on the Philippines

Area 299,404 sq. km. (115,600 sq. miles).
Number of islands: 7,100.
Largest islands: Luzon (104,688 sq. km.), Mindanao (94,630 sq. km.) and Samar (13,080 sq. km.).
Population: 41,475,174 (1974 estimate).
Population growth rate: 3.7% per annum.
Population density: 138.2 persons per sq. km. (1974 estimate).
Average temperature: 27.6° C (Manila).
Seasons: Dry (November to April) and wet (May to October).
GNP: P39,282 million (1973).
GNP growth rate: 10.0% (1973, at constant 1967 prices).
Per Capita GNP: U.S. \$251.
Currency: The Philippine peso has been floating in relation to the U.S. dollar since February 1970. As of December 31, 1973, the rate was P6.73 to one U.S. dollar.

Barely 21 months ago, nearly everyone was writing off the Philippines. Though it obviously had great potential, the unhappy land was rapidly going down the drain from social and political anarchy. Today, the change in the country's prospects is self-evident to the most casual visitor to Manila. Once notorious for its criminality, the prime city is clean and peaceful. On well-paved streets, shrubs and young trees are beginning to grow, among a calm and self-assured people.

Beneath the glittering chandeliers of nineteenth century Malacañang Palace, President Ferdinand E. Marcos' almost daily meets once-uncommon visitors: foreign businessmen from both East and West eager to be in on what could be Southeast Asia's next economic miracle. At the business center of Makati, in the Manila suburbs, acetylene torches flare late into the night as builders erect the steel bones of high-rise office blocks. By day, Makati's go-ahead vitality reflects the quickened pace of national commerce as a whole.

Rising Indicators

Though spectacular, the economic indicators (see Report on the Economy) in truth represent little more than the slack the once-battered economy had been unable to take. Like the political achievements of what Filipinos have come to call the New Society, they are, in Mr. Marcos' words, the "logical consequences of the decision we have taken to break from an old and stricken social order."

Superficially, President Marcos' New Society is a world apart from the "show-window of democracy in Asia" that the Americans—who ruled the Philippines for nearly five decades until they ousted its independence in July 1946—had thought they were founding in the Pacific. Congress has been disbanded, habeas corpus suspended, and some limitations imposed on press freedom.

Mr. Marcos himself has spoken of the "wrenching of basic beliefs" that these drastic but necessary measures have caused him. Like all Filipinos, his life had been formed under the influence of classic Western liberalism. During World War II, indeed, he had fought for the very ideals that his decision to rule by decree now seem to foreclose for Filipinos. It is characteristic of the man that Mr. Marcos has taken every opportunity to explain the compulsions, motivations and hopes of his New Society to the world community.

Secured in their missionary impulse, the Americans who came to the Philippines at the turn of the twentieth century did not meditate too closely on the many obvious dissimilarities between their Western homeland and their Far Eastern colony. They simply projected their historical experience on the vastly different Filipino and, historically, American politics has concerned itself with the limitation of authority and the division of power. This concern successive American statesmen carried over to their Pacific colony—although the situation there

called precisely for the creation of authority and the accumulation of power. The well-tried American principles of separation of powers, checks and balances, regular elections and competitive parties, grafted onto Philippine politics by the Constitution of 1934, resulted not in the healthy transplant of American democracy but in the crippling of the Philippine executive and the perpetuation of legislative irresponsibility.

Democracy of Stalemate

Such a democracy of stalemate worked only until it was overtaken by growing population, rising expectations and new social forces. Toward the end, national decision-making was reduced to an endless search for the least common denominator of agreement among the interest groups sharing political power—to the obvious detriment of such controversial legislation as land reform, progressive taxation, economic restructuring and administrative reorganization. (All of this legislation Mr. Marcos has proclaimed by decree.)

The intellectual Mr. Marcos has set down in book form how he came to his fateful decision of September 21, 1972. His own constitutional lawyer's scruples and self-doubts satisfied, he plunged wholeheartedly into restoring social order. Moving swiftly and efficiently, his professional Army disbanded 145 private armies owing loyalty to political warlords and confiscated over half a million firearms in civilian hands.

"Even we in government had not realized that there were that many loose guns in the country," says General Fidel V. Ramos, the Constabulary (national police) chief. The Army also rounded up hundreds of organized criminals, kidnappers and

REPORT ON THE NATION

Authoritative Government Powers Philippines Progress



Makati, Manila's ultra-modern satellite community.

robber bands. Then turning to the incipient Maoist rebellion, it overran guerrilla sanctuaries in northeast Luzon and checked urban terrorism from both Left and Right.

Shaking Up the Bureaucracy

The basic problem of restoring law and order dealt with, Mr. Marcos turned to shaking up the sluggish and corrupt bureaucracy, dismissing thousands of officials and civil servants. Economic policymaking, once made in bits and pieces by half-a-dozen separate agencies, he centralized into a National Economic and Development Authority. Investment policies, particularly those having to do with the repatriation of capital and profits, he liberalized. And in the centers of national administration, bright young technocrats were given their head.

Mr. Marcos' experiment with "constitutional authoritarianism" is far

from over. For this early, it has shaken up Philippine society and transformed it in a way that insures it will never revert to the old order. The President continues to be the calm eye of the typhoon of benevolent change that is sweeping through the archipelago.

Mr. Marcos is determined to make the transition as relatively painless as possible. Martial law, Philippine style, has not cramped at all the country's life. Even Manila's famous night life is as vibrant as ever, the action in nightclubs and discos hardly dimmed by a one-in-four curfew.

Few of the predatory politicians that Mr. Marcos has unseated will be sorely missed, even by the urban Filipinos who derived much amusement from their antics. The young managers of Makati, particularly the financiers and investment bankers, are genuinely happy at the new business



Army engineers clear the ruins of Jolo.

Debbling Personal Incomes

Mr. Marcos realizes also that the true measure of his effectiveness would be how his government is able to ease the transition to modernity for the masses at his people. The new Plan (1974-1977) that he revised upward in 1973 predicts an annual seven percent growth in real GNP over the next four years. This goal seems reasonably attainable on the basis of the economy's performance in the last 20 months. Sector General Gerardo P. Sicat of NEA is inclined to be even more optimistic. He thinks that after 1975 an annual rate of 10 percent should be achievable—which means that per-capita incomes would more than double within the next decade.

Wiring Up the Bullets

Characteristically, Mr. Marcos summarizes his country's gains so far not as economic but as political. "For the moment," he says, "what is important is that we have finally placed our political problem in perspective. Authority has to exist before it can be limited. At this point in our national life, the problem is not the preservation or enhancement of individual liberty. It is the rescue of the larger social order from factional interests—whether these be cabals of oligarchs, alienated intellectuals, ambitious generals or riotous youths. Our task is to create a legitimate social order, to build coherent institutions, an effective bureaucracy, an administration capable of enlisting the enthusiasm of the people, the founding of authoritative government."

In arguing that at this point in time for many of the new countries the important distinction is not between democracy or dictatorship but between effective and ineffective government, Mr. Marcos articulates today's pragmatic Southeast Asian temper. But he makes the additional point that an administration does not necessarily become more effective merely by silencing its opposition. Organization and consensus are the qualities that will count in the end.

As Asian countries go, the Philippines is comparatively well off. But even in its case, one must think in terms of individual incomes that are roughly the equivalent of 50 American cents daily. (At the end of 1973, per capita income was \$251, while the 40.1 million Filipinos were increasing by well more than a million new mouths each year.) The crunch that Mr. Marcos foresees is the likely convergence of mass-poverty, unemployment, and perceived inequality. To forestall this, he has commanded the transferring of financial resources, on a huge scale by national standards, from Manila and the other urban centers to the small towns and barrios where most Filipinos still live. Fully P9,702 million (\$1,440 million), representing 75 percent of the total budget for 1974, is allocated for economic and social development.

All this new money being poured into the land and its patient people, in the form of land reform, water-management projects, rural banks already the best developed in Southeast Asia, cooperatives, electrification, small industries, fertilizer loans, new schools, feeder roads and so forth are designed to stir latent popular energies and generate a kind of growth that is both self-sustaining and egalitarian. This is the ultimate goal of Philippine development as Mr. Marcos sees it.



Bataan export processing zone near completion.

Profile of the President

Effective Leadership in a New Society

In signing the proclamation which ended the Philippines under martial law, in President Marcos' own words, the least difficult decision he had made, when confronted by the crisis of his administration and the greatest threat to national unity since the Philippines became independent—in September 1972.

He greater one, the more challenging task, he said, was laying the foundations for an entirely new society, "a responsibility that called for utmost in dedication, courage, effectiveness as a national leader, unswerving tenacity for whose success failure he knew he alone would be accountable."

Autocratic Reform Program

At 36, Ferdinand E. Marcos still is much the image of energetic inspired leadership that he was the morning of December 31, 1965, he took the oath of office as President of the Philippines. In the last eight years, he has led effectively with some of the most aggressive programs in his country's relatively short history as an independent republic.

A Very Disciplined Man

Something in Marcos' manner, as Lallywatt of The New York Times has observed, "keeps you thinking about those war years. I told Marcos I was having trouble finding a word to describe a quality my husband had that struck me. 'Armed' didn't seem right, he is a talk and a good laugh. 'Daring' was an improvement but still pale. The First Lady paused to consider my semantic problem. 'The ideal,' she said with careful emphasis, 'is a very disciplined man.' His impression of a simple, plain open man never fails to strike visitor meeting Mr. Marcos for the first time. He is all that. But reality of the man is also much more complex.

Pursuit of Excellence

Mr. Marcos was born into a family of schoolteachers in Ilocos Norte, a province on the rugged northwestern tip of Luzon, the main Philippine island. Quite early in life, the young man set out on his pursuit of excellence in both mind and body. From



Omar Sakkaf, Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia, with President Marcos.

childhood, he excelled at both academics and athletics. Through secondary school and the university, where he took up law, he invariably topped his class.

Then, in September 1935, upon his graduation from college, the first shadow passed over his life. The young Marcos was accused of shooting a local politician who had defeated his father in a congressional election and became his family's bitter rival. Detained in a stark prison cell, the young scholar studied for the bar examinations that would confirm him as a practicing lawyer—and topped them with the highest average ever scored in the history of the Philippine bar. Then, dramatically, his first case: his own trial for murder—the young Marcos won an acquittal from the Supreme Court of the Philippines.

Soldier of Daring and Resource

Shortly afterward, the Pacific War broke out and the Japanese invaded the Philippines. The young Marcos was called to the colors as an intelligence officer of the defending Filipino-American forces. At once Lieutenant Marcos proved himself a frontline soldier of daring and resource. Captured by the Japanese, the wounded Marcos survived the Death March from Bataan to Capas and was imprisoned in Tarlac. Released from the Tarlac concentration camp, he returned to Manila, but was promptly thrown into the dungeon of the old Spanish Fort Santiago, for refusing to divulge information to the enemy. Marcos patiently planned his escape. He misled his captors into believing that he would betray his companions in Tayabas and asked to be transported there by truck. But he had arranged to have the vehicle ambushed by his guerrilla colleagues, and escaped, to join once more in the shadowy struggle to harass the enemy. Major Marcos emerged from

the war years liberally covered with both wounds and medals.

Soon after the Republic was inaugurated on July 4, 1946, the young war hero contested the congressional seat in his home province—and won it. From then on, his political rise was meteoric—from congressman to senator to Senate President and, finally, to President of the Republic.

Progress Record in Congress

Congressman Marcos' progressive record in the House of Representatives, combined with his charismatic appeal, particularly to the Filipino youth, made his election as senator certain and easy.

His countrymen with political acumen early marked Mr. Marcos as presidential timber, and it was soon plain that this remarkable man did not waste the highest prize of all. When finally Mr. Marcos made his bid for the presidency, running against the incumbent Diosdado Macapagal, he conducted a campaign which, in its grasp of practical Philippine politics, its unerring drive for the centers of electoral power and its lofty and dignified character, was flawless. Mr. Marcos was overwhelmingly elected President in 1965.

His first term was innovative and inspirational. The President seemed everywhere all at once, invigorating both bureaucracy and populace. Malacañang Palace became a steady source of national energy.

First to be Re-elected

The Marcos record, after four years as President, surpassed that of any of his predecessors. Thus, it was no surprise that in 1969 he was returned to a second term—the first Filipino President to be so re-elected—and with the biggest majority ever recorded in Philippine electoral history.

But the problems on the national agenda were graver than could be solved in any single leader's term of office. Poverty, social inequity and rural stagnation, the burden of centuries coupled with rising expectations, a bouncing birthrate and mass education, the stimuli of modern times, were combining into an explosive measure. On one hand the entrenched oligarchy, which controlled Congress, now set itself adamantly against Mr. Marcos' program of reform. On the other, firebrands from the Manila student movement fanned the smoldering Communist insurgency in portions of Luzon. Soon the President found himself caught between radical left and radical right.

Mr. Marcos tried to meet these threats by inviting the radical elements to participate in administration, and by appealing to the social conscience of Congress. But both left and right scorned his attempts at conciliation.

Finally, alarmed by the resurgence of armed Communist activity and the emergence of Maoist urban guerrillas, Mr. Marcos ordered the Army into the field. Task force operations in the Maoist base areas in northwest Luzon dispersed the insurgents, but did not destroy them. In August 1971, after the bombing of an opposition political rally in Manila, Mr. Marcos suspended the writ of habeas corpus and clamped down on urban agitators of the two radical groups.

Downward Spiral of Anarchy

This drastic measure was effective in the short term, but as soon as it was lifted, radical agitation started again. And this heightened agitation seemed to be succeeding. By mid-1972 it had turned nearly all the Manila media dead set against the administration, and government was beginning to be paralyzed by the intense rivalry between the political parties, the ideological enemies and between President and Congress. The whole country was caught in a downward spiral of anarchy—until President Marcos acted.

The rest is history. The achievements of what Filipinos have come to call the New Society are written on the land and its people, which have both been imbued with a new sense of optimism and well-being—and of faith in the future. The sweeping reforms of the New Society have started to leave their mark and if there had been some doubts or misgivings in the beginning, these have completely disappeared. The people now are fully reassured.

Mr. Marcos' experiment with "constitutional authoritarianism" is, of course, far from over. But this early, it has shaken up Philippine society and transformed it in a way that insures it will never revert to the old and now discredited order.

Report on the Economy

From Near-stagnation Into One of Southeast Asia's Most Promising Prospects

The Philippines is riding high on an unprecedented upsurge of economic activity following the September 1972 proclamation of authoritative government by President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Basic reforms and an overall, maximized effort focused fully on national development during the past 21 months have resulted in record gains that have turned a near-stagnating economy into one of Southeast Asia's brightest, most promising prospects.

Multinationals that once shunned the scene have been moving in, drawn by the atmosphere of progress and the burgeoning of fresh opportunities. More than \$100 million in new foreign investments was added in 1973. Tempting incentives and some of the most favorable working conditions in the region provide added lure.

Public Order, Discipline. The attractive business climate has been further enhanced by a sense of public order and discipline that has emerged in response to the creation of President Marcos' police-free, development-oriented "New Society." (In a public display of this, tax revenues last year rose by 74% over 1972 collections.)

The daily increasing bustle in the business centers of sprawling Metropolitan Manila alone gives heavy evidence that an economic boom is well under way. Cold, hard statistics bear this out. One of the most dramatic indicators is the level of international reserves which hit an all-time high of \$1,012 billion at the end of the first quarter of 1974, mirroring the considerable strength that has been gained in the country's balance-of-payments position. (It is the first time reserves have reached the billion-dollar mark. They stood at \$224.05 million in March 1972 and \$462.37 million a year later.)

Other solid growth signs: — Gross national product expanded in 1973 by a full 10%, the highest rise in the past five years. This more than favorably compared with the 4.2% rate for 1972 and easily bettered the 6.5% projection for the year. It also raised the GNP volume almost to the P39,700-million (about \$5,600-million) level targeted for 1974, and pulled up the per-capita GNP by 6.8% from \$235 to the present \$251 level.

Under a New Four-Year Development Plan (FY 1974-77), GNP is expected to grow by 7% annually up to 1977. Director-General Gerardo P. Sicat, of the National Economic Development Authority, is optimistic that after a two-year period of adjustment an annual rate of 10% can

be attained, more than doubling per-capita income within the next ten years.

— Agriculture grew by 11% after critical setbacks caused by typhoons and floods that ravaged most of the Central Luzon rice-bowl region in 1972.

Government induced technology, such as the use of new seed varieties, machines and new planting-harvesting techniques, has been introduced to bolster the country's agricultural base.

— A decade-old pattern of trade deficits has been reversed by an impressive upswing in production and export activity. Exports rose by 55% in 1973, resulting in a trade surplus of \$275.5 million for the year. A favorable balance with the U.S. trading partner Japan was chalked up for the first time.

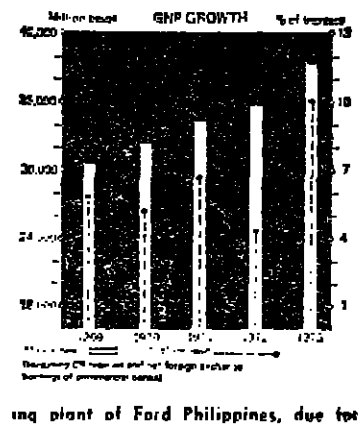
Export Earnings. The export sector's earnings continued to grow during the first quarter of 1974, with receipts listed at \$535 million, representing an increase of 49% over similar income during the comparable 1973 period (although this was partly due to a rise in world values of such key exports as copper and coconut products).

Manufacturing, which now accounts for 20% of GNP, expanded by 8.5% in net value added in 1973. This sector covers a wide range of mineral and chemical products, appliances, rubber and leather goods, paper and paperboard, footwear, textiles, machinery and furniture. Exports of electrical machinery alone soared by 382% last year, while the sale abroad of Portland cement jumped by 372%.

As indicated by the increase in manufacturing, industrial expansion has been given a clear go-signal even while the agricultural base is being beelied up.

In line with this, an Export Processing Zone has been created on historic Bataan peninsula, some 100 kilometers northwest of Manila. The zone—programmed as the first of several trade and industrial estates which the government hopes to set up in various parts of the archipelago—already has two dozen pioneer enterprises at near-operational stage, with an aggregate cost exceeding P1 billion (about \$150 million). It is expected to generate \$60 million during its first full year of operation, starting this year.

Among the projects already approved are electronics works, ship-building docks and a helicopter assembly plant. The biggest zone project to date is the car-body stamp-



ing plant of Ford Philippines, due for completion in January 1975

Natural Resources

Industrial growth is inevitable if only because of the country's vast natural resources. Mining has barely scratched the surface of the mineral wealth available (the country sits on one of the world's biggest concentrations of metallic sulfides) but already earns a healthy \$400 million-plus annually, with returns on invested capital running to as high as 20% yearly. Copper and gold are the most active minerals, while nickel, chromium, platinum, palladium, pyrite and manganese and such non-metals as asphalt, marble, coal and limestone are looking up.

Mineral processing plants understandably rank high on the investment-priority list. Two copper smelters, a gold refinery, a multimillion-dollar aluminum smelter, a multiphase nickel mining, smelting and refinery complex and a \$100-million iron-ore smelter plant are among projects that are either already planned or on the drawing boards.

Oil Exploration

Oil exploration—an on-again, off-again activity in the Philippines since 1896—received a much-needed shot in the arm in late 1972 when President Marcos decreed highly liberalized terms for foreign participation. Since then, ten service contracts have been signed with the government's Petroleum Board by consortiums involving local concessionaires and international companies. Some \$70 million has been committed on five-to-seven-year bases, and fresh drilling efforts are under way, chiefly in the southern Sulu and Palawan waters, where interest has been fanned by recent strikes in nearby Malaysia.

The chief incentive for foreign investors is a production-sharing agreement modeled after that offered by Indonesia which guarantees a company 40% of the oil found and produced after operating costs have been deducted. Other terms cover repatriation of capital and retention of

profits abroad, payment at a service fee to contractors and tax-and-tariff exemptions.

Foreign companies that have so far joined in the stepped-up oil search are Chevron-Texaco, Phillips, Compañia Filipinas, Mosbacher and Sun Oil of the United States, Husky Oil of Canada, Superior-Endeavor of Australia and the Chinese Petroleum Corp. of Taiwan.

The Philippines' lush tropic forests provide the fastest-growing agricultural export, with plywood now the sixth largest export commodity. A paper-and-paperboard industry is on the rise.

Fishing is still another upcoming source of exports such as shrimp and tuna. The government has started an eight-year development project with the assistance of the World Bank to finance marine and inland fish projects.

Tourist Trade

Tourism has developed into an industry on its own, elevated administratively to cabinet level in the past year in recognition of the rising influx of foreign visitors, who totaled some 250,000 in 1973 as against 160,000 the previous year. Conservative projections of a 13% annual increase in the flow envision close to 400,000 arrivals by 1977, spurring such related activity as hotel construction and investment in tourist establishments catering to the tourist trade.

This phenomenon can be attributed almost 100% to the general restoration of order in the "New Society" and ensuing beautification campaigns that have spruced up the Manila area as well as other major cities and resort spots. Manila, once notorious as a crime-ridden "Wild East" haven, now boasts in the reputation of being one of the pleasantest, lowest-priced stopovers on any tourist's itinerary.

International Confidence

A sure sign of renewed international confidence in the Philippine economy is the accelerated inflow of official development assistance in loans and direct grants from abroad, totaling \$302.3 million in 1973.

ABLE debt management has moved the country from third to second-tranche position at the International Monetary Fund, and debt-service ratio has fallen from a high of 33 to 36% of foreign exchange receipts to a low of 19%.

Worldwide inflationary trends and the energy crunch admittedly pose some question marks as much for the Philippines as for other comparatively developing nations. But the apparent prevailing sentiment is that the greater danger by far—the country's downward plunge that was averted in September 1972—has been shorted, and as one young prominent Filipino banker puts it, "the growth and dynamism of 1973 has prepared the economy for any future shock."

PRAGUE FESTIVAL A New, Operatic Look At 'Coriolanus'

By James Helme Sutcliffe

PRAGUE (IHT).—The last five days of Prague's three-week Spring Festival included enough music to last most cities a month.

Most of the attention at this 29th annual festival, however, was focused on a world premiere production, Slovak composer Jan Cikker's "Coriolanus."

The subject offers a lot for opera: tumultuous mob and battle scenes, public and private conflicts in the Roman Senate and Coriolanus's own proud breast, and ready-made arias culminating in the long plea of the hero's mother, Volturna, not to destroy the Rome that had rejected him.

Curiously, though, the big opportunity of correcting Shakespeare's own occasional loose ends (so brilliantly achieved by Bolto) and concentrating the action to clear space for musical self-revelation seems to have been beyond the librettist conductor Zdenek Kosler. He reduced Shakespeare's five acts to three, 35-minute ones of five scenes each (connected by orchestral interludes). All the elements of the plot were retained, but without convincing you that he had recognized the operatic potential of the original except by adding a woman's chorus, a lovely two-part incantation for priestesses in Scene IV, the first appearance of Volturna and Coriolanus's wife Virgilia. This was also the scene in which Cikker's music seemed most attuned to changing moods in the text.

Crowd Scenes

Generally speaking, the score sounded rhythmically hard-driven, with jop-trotting motor rhythms and a harmonic vocabulary that reminded one of Hindemith freed of his theoretical straightjacket. It was the violent crowd scenes which came most

Jana Hlaváčová
Josef Čap
in "Pelop's
Courtship,"
seen
at the recent
Prague
Festival.

J. Šroboda.



vividly to life. An almost Handel-like slow prelude to Act III followed by a poetic passage for muted strings, harp and flute, showed Cikker to be a master of orchestral coloring, and off-stage choruses (particularly during the curious opening to Act II in which projected ghosts of his family and friends "argue" with Coriolanus) added atmosphere.

Among the principals, Ivana Miková (Volturna) and Daniela Šoubová (Virgilia), for whom a redundant solo after Coriolanus's demise was added, sang particularly well. The hectoring vocalism and posing of Antonín Švorc in the title role, however, had little of the noble Roman about it.

If the total effect was one of

dry, dramatic involvement then much of the fault lay with the production. Director Premysl Koci

contented himself with the worst clichés of operatic movement ("Coriolanus" murder was embarrassingly bad) and Josef Šroboda provided yet another of his hackneyed backlit staircase set-

tings, this one a sort of grandstand segment on a revolving stage. Both of them could have learned something from the gripping direction (Karel Jirnek) and superb new designs (Miroslav Hermanek and Olga Filip) for "Pelop's Courtship," the first part of a trilogy. It turned out to be that curiosity, an evening-length "melodrama"—continuous orchestral accompaniment (Zdenek Fibich) to a spoken play (Jaroslav Vrchlický)—and as such, was a fascinating theatrical experience, the most vivid on the festival program, especially with the fine Josef Čap in the title role and beautiful Jana Hlaváčová as Hippodamia.

To Cap It Off

And to cap it all off, the Soviet conductor Gennady Rozhdestvensky led an impressively measured performance of Beethoven's Ninth, the traditional closing work in the muggy acoustics of the Smetana-Saal, crowned by an excitingly paced version of that

knotty last movement as I've ever experienced.

The closing day also included a six-day cycle of Bedrich Smetana's operas in that jewel box of a refurbished theater, the Smetana, culminating with his seldom-performed "The Devil's Wall."

The bicentennial of Vaclav Jan Tomáček's birth brought his imposing Coronation Mass in C back to life in the restored St. Jacob's Church, renewed evidence of the mutual emulation that made Mozart's music so popular in Bohemia. Tomáček's charming piano Eclogues—Schubert synthesized with Chopin—graced a chamber concert in the Martin Palace.

Then there was limpid-voiced Gabriela Benácková and the fine young Wolfgang Brendel from Munich as a handsome Taisiana and Eugene Onegin in Tchaikovsky's tender epic of love and life. It was not without reason that UNESCO declared 1974 to be the "year of Czech music."

PARIS FILMS

Woody Allen Wakes Up Two Centuries Late

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS (IHT).—In "Sleeper" (at the Publicis-Matignon in English), Woody Allen awakens, after being deep-frozen for 200 years, to find himself in a totalitarian world. Everyone—and everyone's thoughts—is under central control, manipulated by a dictator and his staff.

The scientist, circa 2174, thaw Allen from his icy capsule to question him about life two centuries previous. Their relics include photographs that need identification. De Gaulle? A great chef, replies the drowsy Allen. A chef? Yes, a connoisseur of omelets and soufflés.

In this 22d-century realm, robots are the domestics. Allen disguises himself as one of these—but he is sent to a factory for repairs. A pretty poet joins him in his attempts to dodge the guardians; they have a series of narrow escapes, with Allen uttering snappy wisecracks along the way. This lively film makes a tart comment on the future.

The future is bleak in "France Société Anonyme" (at the Vendôme and the Marbeuf), Alain Corneau's first directorial venture. Here, Michel Bouquet comes out of a coma in 2222 to remember his activities in the 1970s. His recollections include a



Woody Allen and Diane Keaton in "Sleeper."

grade-C movie, in which he apparently appeared, along with gangster violence, sexual liberation and spreading drug addiction. The film predicts that the current measures to halt drug sales will go the way of prohibition in the United States and that motion pictures will be produced by narcotics manufacturers.

"No Blade of Grass" (at the

Studio de l'Etoile in English) concerns the more immediate future when, the film suggests, famine and pollution may reduce the struggle for survival to jungle brutality. Directed by Cornel Wilde, it is an effective melodrama, depicting the adventures of a group of Londoners who make their way through the desolate countryside where natives have turned to murder and can-

ibalism to temporary security, a stronghold in the North.

"Le Procès" (at the R. cury and the ABC) has lofty intentions—exposing prostitution in France today. But, in fact, it is a routine underworld melodrama, trying to attract a little attention with its noisy indignation. It is full of scenes of sadistic beatings and torture, concentrating more on the lives of pimps than on the victims. It recalls the anti-slavery dramas that used to be seen on the American stage more naïve days, avoiding censorship by their announced aims of stamping out a evil.

"Toute Nudité Sera Chat" (at the Graines and the Dru in Portuguese and at the C. mont in French) is a grotesque comedy, brilliantly directed by Arnaldo Jabor and excellently performed by Paulo Porto, Irene Gloria and Paulo S. Porto is a middle-aged widow with a problem son (Sacks), becomes obsessed with a prostitute (Gloria). The situation which this trio is involved in is the extreme—but are bound by a firm direct unity that presents them patterns of a weird erotic de Buñuel's influence is evident the work of this youthful Brazilian director, but Jabor's has an exhilarating fresh vitality and originality.

The film was awarded Silver Bear at the 1973 Berlin Festival and has been honored other festivals too. For a it was successful in Brazil; it has now been banned the

"The Conversation," directed Francis Ford Coppola, wins the grand prize at the Cannes Festival, is a chilling study of the life of a career wiretapper is now at the Concorde-Palais English) in Paris. As its science-fiction protagonist, Hackman contributes a remarkably fine performance.

'Walküre'—Tradition Plus Lights

By David Stevens

MUNICH, June 11 (IHT).—The new production of "Die Walküre" that has just had its first performance here can be seen as the opening round of the impending centennial of the "Ring" cycle, and maybe a sign of a crisis—if not a dead end—in the scenic interpretation of Wagner's tetralogy.

There is no shortage of motivation for this undertaking. After Bayreuth, Munich is the principal Wagnerian shrine and the scene of the first performances of "Das Rheingold" and "Die Walküre." Günther Rennert, intendant of the Bavarian State Opera and one of the most fertile operatic stage directors of the postwar era, plans to add the

Opera in Munich

other three music dramas in his new staging over the next two seasons, completing it in the summer of 1976, in time to mark the hundredth anniversary of the first cyclic performance of the "Ring" (at Bayreuth) and his own retirement from the direction of the Munich company.

Rennert, as extensive program notes indicate, sees himself as offering "alternatives" to the various approaches of distant and recent past—the naturalism of the composer's own time, which lasted until the second world war; the stylized, psychologically expanded myth of Wieland Wagner's much imitated first postwar production, and the recent wave of social criticism launched in Wieland's second Bayreuth staging ("Valhalla is Wall Street") and of which George Bernard Shaw (in "The Perfect Wagnerite") is the prophet.

A Concentration Rennert and his designer, Jan Brazda, offer instead a concentration of the story in the conflict between Wotan and Siegmund—something that only the continuation of the cycle can clarify—and a visual realization that ranges from stylized realism to an abstract pictorialization of the "factual and mythical" in Wagner's music.

Well, this makes pretty heady program reading, and maybe even a guide to the eclectic comings and goings on the stage. Unprepared, one might think that Rennert had simply turned back the clock to a fairly straight, naturalistic account of the story, with mild deviations. No static Bayreuthian geometry here, but action to fill the words. For instance, the end of Act II is called in the Hunding-Siegmund battle, Wotan's intervention, Siegmund's sword really splitting in two, Wotan's fatherly (not godlike) sorrow over the fallen hero, and his curse of Hunding—who seems to be victim of a heart attack rather than divine retribution.

The scenery had two aspects. On one hand, there was enough real scenery to set the stage, the world-ash and a trace of its foliage in Act I or Brünnhilde's rock in the final act. On the other, the major share of the visual effect was borne by the National Theater's ultra-modern lighting machinery—projections, prisms, lasers—sometimes with startling results. It ranged from projecting cryptic, hieroglyphic-like symbols to the final act's constantly changing series of wild semi-abstract images, culminating in a stage-filling wall of Loge's fire.

Some Miscalculations There were some miscalculations that may well be ironed out later—the overwhelming arrival of spring was rather garishly repeated by the sudden lighting of a technicolor-blue sky, the capering of the Valkyries in Act III turned into a kind of uneasily laugh-in, and the splitting of a rocky wall for Wotan's intervention at the end of Act II was all too clearly just a piece of that scenery sliding crazily aside. Taken for what it was, and Rennert makes no claim to a definitive realization—Munich seems to have embarked on an effective "Ring" made up of one part tradition and one part light show.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, June 11 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

Films

"Herbie Rides Again," a Walt Disney production directed by Robert Stevenson and written by Bill Walsh, is "simply not very good." Vincent Canby says. Set in San Francisco, the film takes a firm stand for the defense of architectural landmarks and against real estate developers. It brings back Herbie the Volkswagen, the leading character of an earlier Disney box-office success, "The Love Bug." "He has a major part in the successful campaign of a Nice Little Old Lady (Caren Payer) to ward off Alamo Bowl's wreckers to save her home, an old fire-house on top of a San Francisco hill," Canby says. (Hawk is played by Keenan Wynn.) "All the technical and economic resources of the Disney empire cannot bring sincerity to a machine-made peacen in praise of little-guy pluck."

Plays

"Some People, Some Other People and What They Finally Do," at the Manhattan Theater Club, received a mixed review from Clive Barnes. He says: "It is a harmless show, a little too late in the evening for many of the time it can be gently diverting if your standards for diversion are not stratospherically high." Jordan Crittenden, the show's author, describes it as "a revue with hardly any music." Comments Barnes: "This is only the first of its deficiencies. The trouble with Crittenden is not that he lacks ideas, not even that he lacks funny ideas, but that his ideas are really one-shot situations pushed beyond their comic potential... Charles Aldman's direction did not seem especially sharp, which only helped to stress the point that Crittenden has a tendency to belabor his audience." The plus side includes the handsome settings by John Lee Beatty, a talented cast (including Lois Battle, Carol Morley, Crittenden and Rod Browning), and the "hardly any music" provided by Stephen Lawrence.

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Getting Into Shape With A French Cycling Champ

By Naomi Barry

QUIBERON, France, June 11 (IHT).—The annual cure at a spa has long been a European addiction. Today, the most fashionable watering place on the Continent is former bicycle champion Louis Bobet's Institut de Thalassothérapie (from the Greek words for sea and treatment), isolated like a beached luxury liner on the lonely tip of this Brittany peninsula.

Huddled in the establishment's white terry-cloth robes as they hurry from appointment to appointment are some of the most distinguished members of French society, big business, government, stage, screen and letters. But nothing levels like a uniform. You might never meet any of these notables the rest of the year, but the misery of getting back into shape breaks down barriers.

Mr. Bobet's complex on the Atlantic is divided into three parts. In the center section are the salt-water Olympic-sized swimming pool, the heated therapy pools, which pools, seaweed baths, hot rooms, gymnastics, massage rooms, sauna verandas and medical consultation offices. The installations are modern and immaculate and the personnel is professional.

Attached to either end like butterfly wings are two hotels. The Sofitel houses those whose main concern is banishing the fat of that scenery sliding crazily aside. Taken for what it was, and Rennert makes no claim to a definitive realization—Munich seems to have embarked on an effective "Ring" made up of one part tradition and one part light show.

Compliment Room The other wing is the newer Hotel Diétélique. The bedrooms and the public rooms are plush. The clientele here is mainly suffering from business lunches and social dinners. The atmosphere is subdued and pained. Every body seems the management, which is, however, acting in the clients' best interests. Convince-

tions with complaints the overweight.

The hotel provides five places served nibbles a day based the principle that variety on a low-calorie diet—is the of life. To make you forget the menu offers a c of cheese, hardboiled egg, or meats for breakfast. It is a thing what a solace must be. Morning and afternoon are an apple, an orange, a grapefruit, white cheese yogurt.

Lunch and dinner are a delicate pallid. Three times a week, supper for the truly is a large bowl of yogurt with farm-style cheese accompanied by chopped pea fennel seeds, minced radish, chard and coffee grains, mixing the cheese with one another of the accessories is eating very slowly, you can notice yourself into thinking have just packed away a course meal. In the end, embolism cannot resist.

What differentiates the spa establishment from the farm is the excellent French hydrotherapy. The best of its effectiveness is Mr. Bobet himself. A three-time champion of France and champion in 1954, he is an automobile accident which quired a year of recuperation at the time he was pressing, he decided to establish his own institute. At Quiberon a program of alter active and passive sessions tailored to each client. The dynamic and popular Bobet, who has opened a "Institut de Thalassothérapie" at Quiberon, has made his own name despite hour office-bound week, abstaining from food and and plays tennis regularly. Sunday, he bicycles an of 80 kilometers. Any fact, he has taken on a 100 mile run and cycles inst "A. V. to sum up the of his attitude, he says, yet negative to beautiful and I like beautiful people.


مركز الصحافة

End of U.S. Gold-Ownning Ban Seen

هكذا هي القليل

[illegible]

(Continued on next page)



1975

another year of expansion

CAPITAL	LIT. 45,000,000,000
RESERVES	LIT. 16,500,000,000
FUNDS ADMINISTERED	LIT. 8,187,658,491,881
STAFF 11,745	


Four salient points from the Report of the Board to the Shareholders Meeting held on 23rd April 1974:

Deposits have increased by over 20%.

Use of the services side of the Bank has grown much faster than the average for the past 10 years.

Expansion took a further step forward in 1973 with the opening of the New York Branch as well as Representative Offices in Chicago and Tokyo.

Continued expansion in the international field is being encouraged by the favourable results achieved.



Credito Italiano

Head Office: Milan
304 Branches in Italy
Branches in London and New York
Representative Offices in
Buenos Aires, Chicago, Frankfurt a/M, New York,
Paris, São Paulo, Tokyo and Zürich

Toronto Stocks

[illegible]

Observer

Generating Peace

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—One imagines the President and Secretary Kissinger emitting vast sighs of relief as they soared out of their homeland for the foreign shores in pursuit of the generation of peace. There is little here any longer to encourage them to dwell upon their nobility. Beset by sheriffs, prosecutors, querulous scribes and a sullen populace, what great man would not come a grand tour abroad accepting the salute of cannon and the deference of sheikhs to remind him that dishonor in the homeland is the true test of prophethood?



Baker

Kissinger's brief stay in Washington after his long stay in Amman must have been particularly unsettling. Having returned a hero only to find that the press was more interested in whether he had lied to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee about wiretapping, he was disagreeably reminded that while he had been laboring on the generation of peace abroad a generation of cynicism had come to full flower at home.

As for the President, whose seventh crisis now seems likely to afflict the country longer than the Vietnam war, he would be less than human if he did not feel an impulse to settle permanently among foreigners and let the subpoenas gather dust at the White House gate.

It is an absurd idea, of course, which is precisely what makes it plausible. For the past two years the absurd has been the common theme in government, and after the first day or two of excited headlines about the White House's refusal to come back to the United States, we should quickly accept it, as we have accepted all the other improbabilities of recent months.

Such an event would, in fact, be an excellent solution to the entire Watergate affair. The President would be over there someplace working on the generation of peace without being hounded mercilessly by courts and Congress, and the rest of us would

be over here, just as we are now, managing somehow to get along without a President.

Freed from the harassment of American courts—surely no host country would extradite him—he would not have to press the dangerous doctrine that presidents are beyond the law. Congress could go home, and the rest of us could learn to think about something other than President Nixon 16 hours a day.

In his domestic manifestation, the President at this stage is, in the case of only one man, the country. If he were established abroad as the bringer of peace, we would retain his useful foreign-policy services without the disadvantage of having him permanently planted in the forefront of our vision.

The Athenians used exile as a government institution for ridding the state of great men of whom they had tired. Aristides the Just, although a good man as the name implies, was voted into exile, the story goes, simply because the Athenians tired of hearing him called "the Just."

The Nixon case has certain parallels. Leaving aside the legal questions of Watergate, President Nixon seems to have tired the country so thoroughly with his might be a substantial vote for ending him as a nuisance, provided the vote did not imply a judgment that he had committed crimes, or was unfit for office, or was anything other than a source of intense national fatigue which we should like to have removed.

The Constitution, unfortunately, does not provide for exile and cannot be amended for that purpose in time to give us relief. On the other hand, it contains nothing that forbids a president from removing himself to foreign parts and continuing to do his business from over the waters. Presidents, in fact, commonly do this for short terms.

President Nixon would undoubtedly be happier finishing his second term abroad. The Adriatic coast of Italy would be ideal, considering his taste for warm water. After a few years everybody might very well be glad to cheer him on a triumphal visit to Washington for a weekend at the White House.

Ethel Kennedy—Very Much Bobby's Wife

By Rhoda Amon

WASHINGTON (UPI)—She's a very private person with a very public name. Although, like all the "Kennedy women," she is often written about, Ethel Kennedy seldom gives interviews.

Six years after the assassination of her husband on June 5, 1968, she remains very much Mrs. Robert F. Kennedy. She lives with their 11 children at Hickory Hill, McLean, Va., in a rambling 150-year-old, 19-room house.

At 46, she is slim and vigorous though she occasionally uses crutches as the result of a skiing accident. Except for the tiny sunburn around her hazel eyes, she still looks like the Ethel Kennedy who a decade ago stood on a chair in her pink maternity dress in her Glen Cove, N.Y., mansion, urging visiting clubwomen to "vote for Bobby."

She goes to mass daily, and when she departs from her daily routine with the children, it is usually to work with the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Foundation in Washington or attend Kennedy family gatherings. At one such event recently—a hockey match for retarded children in Madison Square Garden—she shook hands with a blind youngster. "Are you Rose Kennedy?" the child asked. "No," she answered, "I'm Ethel, Bobby's wife."

Q: You never wanted to be a "stage center." You only wanted to be a wife and mother, especially after you met Bobby. Do your daughters have the same goals? Or do they want careers of their own?

A: I think they like to be active. They're much more independent, as most children are now. The eldest, Kathleen, has just been married. And Courtney is coming along, she's very domestic. But they're very conscious of the problems and I think they want to do something about it.

Q: You mean problems such as the poor and the handicapped and the underprivileged?

A: Yes, yes.

Q: Would you like to see your daughters have careers—study law, teach, write books?

A: Well, I have to admit, my views are old-fashioned. I can't feel that women's role is—well, I liked that description of me—as wife and mother. I hear about women who have jobs and careers, but they fail to honor mothers. I think it's the most important job there is and the most rewarding thing a woman can do, to raise children.

Q: What about the working mother, who has to work to support her family?

A: Well, if a woman has to work, that's one of the problems. I think it was St. Augustine who said the first five years of a child's life are the most important. It's the time of such enormous development. If a poor working mother has to be away from her child... I think it's terribly wrong to leave a baby that age.

Q: I remember you were quoted once, after a spell of bad weather, when the sun finally came out, you told a friend, "Up there in Heaven Bobby must have told God he had to do better." Do you think of Bobby as up there in Heaven watching over you?

A: Yes, oh, I certainly do.

How Day Goes

Q: Someone once said that your home, Hickory Hill, seems almost as though Bobby was expected to walk in. Can you tell me how your day goes?

A: I have breakfast with the children, and then there's tons of mail. It's just hopeless to keep up with it. And I'm in six car pools a day. I always have my meals with the children. Then I'm like any other mother—there are doctors' appointments, dentists.

Q: Do you have the same friends that you and Bobby always had?

A: I like to think so.

Q: Would you go back into politics to campaign for Teddy if he ran for President?

A: Oh yes, but that's a pretty big if.

Q: Bobby once said he would like his sons to be in politics. Would you like to see them follow in their father's footsteps?

A: I don't know. I think it's a good thing for the advancement of women in sports.

Q: I know you still find relaxation in sports. As a tennis player, did you watch Billie Jean King defeat Bobby Riggs and did you like many women athletes, think it was a good thing for the advancement of women in sports?

A: It's awfully hard for me to get madly excited about an athlete because she's a woman. I just like to see someone out there giving their all, whether they're a man or a woman.

PEOPLE: Jewelry Pouring Into U.S. Protocol Office

Since it was disclosed that Mrs. Richard Nixon and her daughters had received gifts of jewelry from Saudi Arabian royalty, dozens of valuable gifts to other U.S. officials and their families have flowed into the State Department's protocol office, according to Marine Cheshire, Washington Post columnist.

Among those who have sent gifts to the office, Cheshire said were: Mrs. Spiro Agnew (a set of diamonds and pearls given to her in July 1971, by the crown prince of Kuwait); Mrs. William Rogers, wife of the former secretary of state (a set of rubies and diamonds given to her in 1972 by the emir of Kuwait); and Mrs. William Fulbright, wife of the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (an emerald-diamond set given to her in 1973 by the petroleum minister of Abu Dhabi).

Under a 1968 law, all gifts valued at more than \$50 from foreigners to federal officials and their families must be turned over to the State Department protocol office for cataloging and disposition—such gifts being the legal property of the U.S. government.

Last month, Cheshire disclosed that jewelry given to Mrs. William Rogers, wife of the former secretary of state, by a Saudi Arabian prince on July 1, 1972, had not been received by the White House gifts unit for processing until March 26, 1974.

Parents who try to reinforce sex roles in their children by clothing "appropriately" boys and girls for them are often insecure themselves, says Dr. Benjamin Spock. He admits that he once thought dolls were only for girls but, in a speech to United Mental Health Inc., Monday in Pittsburgh, he said he saw no reason boys shouldn't have dolls too if they wanted them. The way to develop masculinity, Dr. Spock now says, is to establish a relationship between father and son.

Robert F. Kennedy Jr. has agreed to be the on-camera host and commentator for an hour-long TV special to be filmed in Kenya and to serve in a similar capacity for a series of 26 half-hour programs designed to "test the ability of an American urban youth in wildlife situations on his own in an African society." The 30-year-old second son of the late senator leaves today for Kenya, accompanied by his wife, Patricia.

Miamians have long been to die for the time, the weather or a prayer. Now Miami excels in offering pre-recorded news in English and Spanish. The "disease-of-the-week" said Friedewald, spokesman for J. Son Memorial Hospital, v. along with the University of Miami Medical School, is sponsoring the project. "It's strictly educational program, a p. service," Friedewald said, tapes will be prepared by professionals... this is to them (people) a wide scope information about various cases."

—SAMUEL JUST

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICA CALLING

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CAR SHIPPING

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REVITALISATION

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